DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 207 892 SO 013 612

TITLE Political Discovery Resource Book.
INSTITUTION Political Discovery Education Collaborative for Greater Boston, Mass.
PUB DATE Mar 81
NOTE 85p.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Citizenship Education; Definitions; *Federal Government; Glossaries; *Local Government; *Politics; Secondary Education; *State Government; *United States Government (Course)

ABSTRACT

This resource book for secondary students describes various aspects of federal, state, and local political processes. Originally written for use in the magnet education program "Political Discovery" in Boston, Massachusetts, the book can easily be used or adapted by teachers in any state. The first part of the book deals with the federal government. Presented are a glossary of political terms and definitions of many forms of government in the world today; a discussion of the separation of powers and a description of the duties and responsibilities of the parts of the federal government--the president and vice president, the cabinet, congress, and the federal courts. A flow chart of how a case reaches the Supreme Court is also provided. The second part of the booklet focuses on the state government in Massachusetts, examining the responsibilities of the Governor, his cabinet, constitutional officers, and the legislature and describing the procedure for passage of a bill and the judicial system. The third section of the booklet deals with local government. County government is first described. Then cities and towns are examined. Questions such as "What is the Home Rule Amendment?"; "What's the role of a city council?"; and "What's the difference between a city and a town?", are discussed. Metropolitan units are examined and the government of the city of Boston is discussed. Last, a "Political Discovery Action Manual" provides students with many tips--how to fight city hall, how to register, how to get to the National Convention, how to run for office, when to write to Washington, and how to use the media. Landmark decisions in desegregation are also presented in the booklet. (Author/RM)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

SEP 3 0 1981

political discovery

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
RICHARD P. GILDEA, JR.
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☑ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

resource book

ED207892
SO 013 612

TO BOB

We dedicate this fourth edition of the Political Discovery *Resource Book* to ROBERT BURCHILL, teacher, Copley Square High School, in memory of the pleasure we had working with him on our programs. Through his intellect, fine sense of humor and caring nature, he reached out to students from all backgrounds and schools, and, by making them feel good about themselves, helped them to learn and to grow.

POLITICAL DISCOVERY (EdCo) is a magnet education program designed to bring students and teachers from various backgrounds together to learn about the political process first-hand as they learn about each other. Primary funding has come from the Bureau of Equal Educational Opportunity, Massachusetts Department of Education. Additional assistance has come from the Rockefeller Family Fund, the CloseUp Foundation, and the hundreds of individuals and agencies who have given of their time, space, materials and ideas.

SPECIAL THANKS to the members of the History Department of Madison Park High School for their assistance in improving and expanding our RESOURCE BOOK.

political discovery
education collaborative for greater boston
14 beacon street boston, mass 02108 (617) 742-0180

March 1981

Dear Friends:

Originally the Political Discovery *Resource Book* was prepared as a curriculum supplement for students and teachers who participated in the Political Discovery programs. Since the first edition in 1975, circulation has grown to include educators, politicians and others who value the book's unique approach to political information. Although our primary audience is still those who experience our intensive, on-site exploration of the political process, we are pleased that others find the content stimulating and useful.

One note of caution; politics is a process, and part of that process involves appointments and resignations from office. As the year progresses, we anticipate that some of the persons listed for a particular office will have moved on to new challenges. We encourage you to keep up to date with such happenings by reading the newspapers and listening to the news.

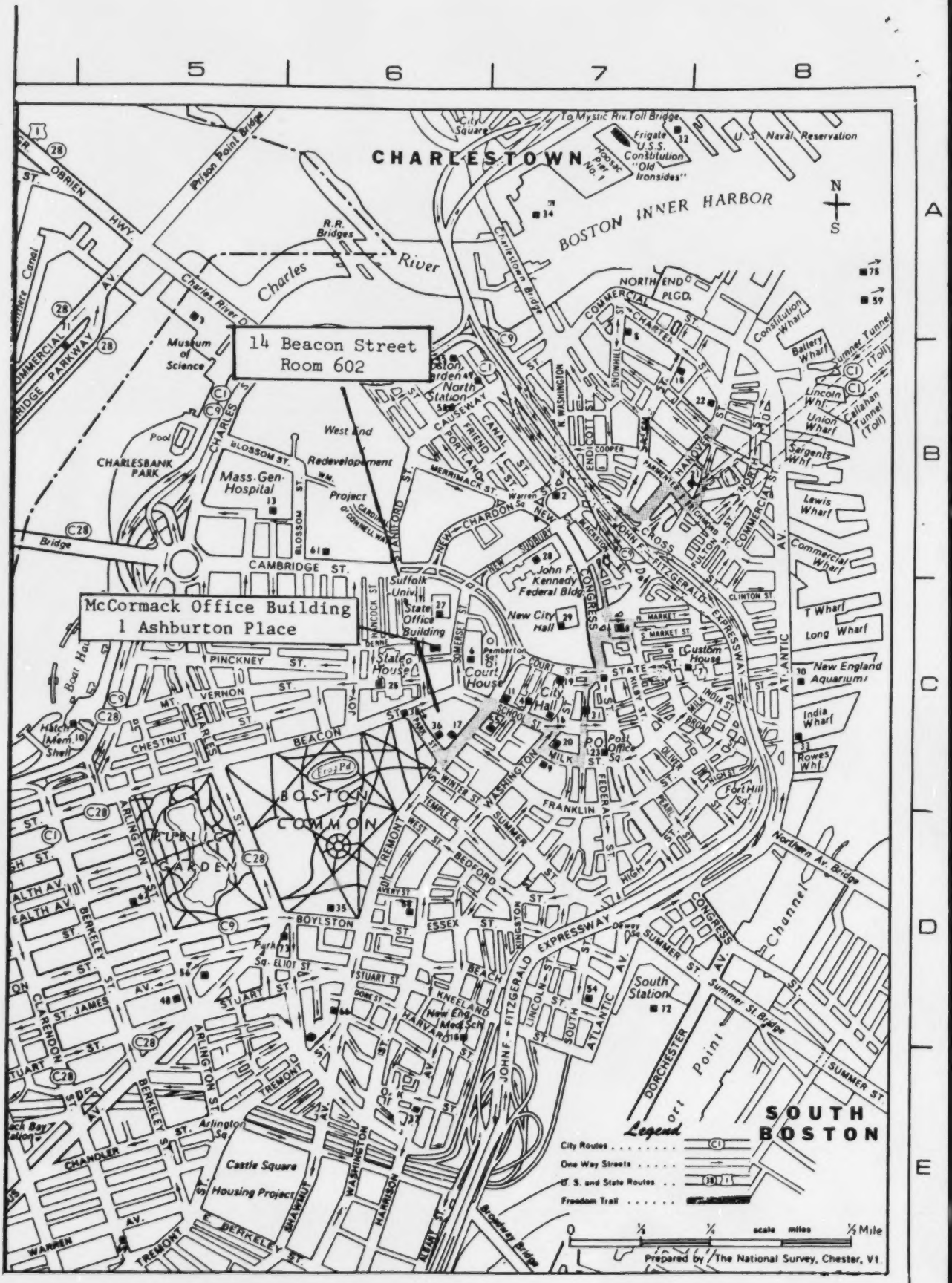
We would appreciate knowing your response to our *Resource Book*. What information was helpful? What new information could be added? Hearing from you will help us make next year's edition even more valuable.

If you would like more information about Political Discovery programs, write or call our office.

The Political Discovery Staff

Albie, Fred, Martha
LaVerne, Rick

Albie Davis, Director
Frederick Burton, Program Coordinator
LaVerne Cawthorne, Resource Coordinator
Rick Gildea, Curriculum Coordinator
Martha Groton, Resource Book Editor


14 Beacon Street
Room 602
McCormack Office Building
1 Ashburton Place
CHARLESTOWN
BOSTON INNER HARBOR
Charles River
Prison Point Bridge
Museum of Science
Mass. Gen. Hospital
West End Redevelopment Project
North Station
CHARLESBANK PARK
BOSTON COMMON
PUBLIC GARDEN
Suffolk Univ.
State Office Building
John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.
New City Hall
State House
Court House
City Hall
Custom House
Post Office Sq.
Fort Hill Sq.
South Station
New England Aquarium
Castle Square Housing Project
SOUTH BOSTON
Frigate U.S.S. Constitution "Old Ironsides"
U.S. Naval Reservation
Legend
City Routes
One Way Streets
U.S. and State Routes
Freedom Trail
scale miles
Prepared by The National Survey, Chester, Vt

Contents

1 GLOSSARY
7 Forms of Government
8 Political Labels
10 Separation of Powers
11 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
12 President and Vice President - The Executive Branch
13 Cabinet
14 Congress
15 House of Representatives and Senate
16 United States Senators and Representatives from Massachusetts
17 The Federal Courts
18 How A Case Reaches the Supreme Court
19 STATE GOVERNMENT
20 Governor - The Executive Branch
21 The Governor's Cabinet
22 Constitutional Officers
23 Legislature - The Legislative Branch
25 Passage of a Bill
26 Massachusetts Judicial System
30 Metropolitan Boston Map
31 LOCAL GOVERNMENT
32 Counties
33 Sudbury Town Chart
34 Cities and Towns
37 Metropolitan Units
38 Proposition 2 1/2
41 CITY OF BOSTON
42 Mayor - The Executive Branch
44 Little City Halls
45 Boston City Council
47 Boston School Committee
48 Ward Map of Boston
49 PARTICIPATE! POLITICAL DISCOVERY ACTION MANUAL
51 You Can Fight City Hall!
52 Vote! How to Register
54 Political Parties
55 How to Get to the National Convention
56 How to Run for Office
57 Lobbying
58 How to Address Officials
59 When You Write to Washington
60 The Media
61 How to Use the Media
63 Information Sources
65 Consumers' Rights
66 Students' Rights
67 Chapter 622: How to Take Action
68 Landmark Decisions in Desegregation
70 Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination
71 Logics and Politics
72 A World View
73 Personal Political Profile

RAPID TRANSIT LINES

ROUTE & SCHEDULE	722-3200
RECORDED SERVICE CONDITIONS	722-5050
SENIOR CITIZENS/SPECIAL NEEDS	722-5438
PASS PROGRAM	722-5218
"THE RIDE"	722-5123
LOST ARTICLES	722-5000
GENERAL OFFICES	722-5000
Ⓣ POLICE EMERGENCY	722-5151

MASSACHUSETTS BAY TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY
50 High Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110

Glossary

d hoc: For a specific purpose. Usually used to describe a committee which is set up to deal with a specific problem and which disbands when the problem is over.

adversary: An opponent. Often used to describe opponents in an election or a debate. Also used in the courts to describe opponents in law suits.

alders: Members of the legislative branch of a city. Some cities have city councils, others have boards of alders. (See page)

amnesty: Power exercised by the President or the Congress to give pardon of punishment to a person or group who has violated national law. Amnesty and amnesia share a common Greek root meaning "to forget." Pardon can mean "to forgive." Since amnesty has been formalized into a legal term meaning "pardon," it means "to forgive and forget."

anarchism: (See page 7, Forms of Government)

aristocracy: (See page 7, Forms of Government)

at large: A term used to describe an election where the candidates are chosen by all the voters in a state or city rather than by a smaller district of that state or city.

bloc: A group of persons, parties or nations united for a common purpose. For example: farm bloc - members of Congress from farm states who unite to pass legislation favorable to farmers.

boycott: To combine together to stop buying, using or dealing with a particular nation, company or organization as a means of protest and to force action.

bureaucracy: Any administrative system that carries out policy on a day to day basis, that uses standardized procedures, and that is based on a specialization of duties. Some negative uses of the word include: excessive growth of administrative agencies, concentration of power in administrative officials, excessive "red tape," dedication to routine and resistance to change.

canvass: To go about a region to seek votes or opinions. (Can also be done by phone.)

capitalism: (See p. 8, Forms of Government.)

carpetbagger: Originally, a Northerner who went to the South after the Civil War for political or financial advantage. Now, a non-resident politician who represents or seeks to represent a locality for political self-interest.

caucus: A policy setting group of persons with common interests. For example: the members of the State Legislature have formed a Black Caucus; the female members have formed a Women's Caucus.

class: A group of people considered as a unit according to economic, occupational, or social status, for example: the working class, the middle class.

coalition: A union of parties or persons for the purpose of promoting a common cause, legislative policy or electing candidates.

communism: (See page 7, Forms of Government)

consensus: A collective opinion or general agreement.

conservative: (See page 8, Political Labels)

constituent: A resident of an elected official's district. Example: all of the residents in Massachusetts are constituents of Senator Paul Tsongas.

constitution: A document recording the fundamental laws and principles that govern a nation, state or association.

constitutional (unconstitutional): Authorized by the written Constitution, not in conflict with its terms. Usually, when the words "constitutional" or "unconstitutional" are used, they refer to the Constitution of the United States.

dark horse: A surprise candidate for public office in an election. A person nominated without advance publicity whose chances for success are better than generally supposed.

de facto: A condition existing in fact. Most often used in the phrase "de facto segregation", which means actual separation of the races whether supported by the law or not. (See de jure and page 64)

de jure: A condition existing by law. Most often used in the phrase "de jure segregation", which means the separation of the races as sanctioned by law or encouraged by the acts of people holding political office. (See de facto and page 64)

deflation: A decline in prices. Deflation results when producers have many products to sell but the people have little money to buy them; therefore, if the producers want to sell their goods, they must drop their prices.

delegate: A person selected by others and given the authority to represent or act for them, usually at a meeting or convention.

demagogue: A politician who lacks moral scruple and who attempts to gain popular favor by flattery, false promises and appeals to mass prejudice and passions.

Democratic Party: (See page 51, Political Parties)

depression: A depression is a sharp decline in the economic health of a country, involving decreased business activity and widespread unemployment which lasts over a period of time. (See recession)

desegregation: The process of ending the separation or segregation of the races. (See page 64, Desegration)

detente: Relaxation of military and diplomatic international tensions.

elite: A narrow and powerful clique. People who exercise a major influence on, or control the making of, political, economic and social decisions. Elites achieve their positions of power through wealth, family status, caste system or intellectual superiority.

executive: The branch of government responsible for determining and carrying out policy.

fascism: (See page 7, Forms of Government)

fat cat: Political slang. A person of wealth from whom a politician or party expects (and gets) large campaign contributions.

felony: A serious crime punishable by a minimum of one year's imprisonment in a penitentiary to a maximum of death. Although the character of felony varies from state to state (and is defined by law),generally it includes murder, arson, robbery, ag-

gravated assault and forgery. A felony is more serious than a misdemeanor.

filibuster: The use of obstructionist tactics, such as the making of long speeches or the introduction of irrelevant material, for the purpose of delaying legislative action. "Talking a bill to death."

fiscal; fiscal year (abbreviated fy): Fiscal pertains to finances. A fiscal year is the twelve-month financial period used by a government for record keeping, budgeting and other aspects of fiscal management. The fiscal year of the federal government runs from Oct. 1-Sept. 30; the Massachusetts year from July 1-June 30.

fourth estate: The journalistic profession; the press. In Europe, the three principal social and political "estates" were the clergy, the nobility and the common people. At one time, the term "fourth estate" was used to refer to the army or a mob.

franchise: A special privilege granted by public authority to an individual or corporation to use streets or other public property. The privilege to vote.

grass roots: The origin or basis of something. In politics, "grass roots" refers to the common citizen rather than the political leadership.

gubernatorial: Relating to the governor. For example: in a gubernatorial election, one votes for the governor of her/his state. From Latin "gubernare," meaning to steer or govern.

hierarchy: A group of persons arranged in successive classes, each of which is subject to or dependent upon the one above it. For example: the military is a hierarchy.

impeachment: A formal written accusation by the lower house of a legislature sent to the upper house for the purpose of removing an elected official (other than a member of the legislature) for treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment of national officers, and through a committee, it presents evidence and manages the prosecution. The Senate must try all impeachments.

incumbent: Holding an office at this time. Example: Edward Kennedy is an incumbent United States Senator.

Independent: (See page 49, How to Register)

indictment: The formal accusation drawn up by the prosecutor and brought by a grand jury, charging one or more persons with having committed a serious crime.

inflation: An economic condition in which the price level is increased and the value of money in terms of purchasing power is constantly decreased. Inflation may result from either an increase in the amount of money and credit available or a decrease in the money supply of consumer goods.

integration: The social mixture of racial and ethnic groups.

judicial: The branch of government that is responsible for the administration of justice through courts of law.

jurisdiction: The authority of a court to hear and decide cases and controversies concerning persons and subjects. The territorial or other limits within which the authority of a government, court, legislative committee or labor union may be exercised.

jurisprudence: The philosophy of law. A study, using historical, philosophical and social methods, of the nature of law and its relationship to customs and morals.

laissez-faire: An economic theory which stands for noninterference by government in economic life except for the

purpose of maintaining order and protecting property.

lame duck: A politician who has been defeated, but still holds office until his/her successor takes office. Such a person usually has little power and is seen as a "lame duck."

left wing: (See page 8, Political Labels)

legislative: The branch of government responsible for making laws.

levy: To collect a tax.

liberal: (See page 8, Political Labels)

lobby: To lobby is to try to influence the executive and legislative branches for or against an issue.

lobbyist: Lobbyists, often called "The Third House" of the legislature, are usually experts who testify before committees presenting important background information which can support their (and their client-group's) point of view. (See page 53)

memorandum: A written record. A short note written as a reminder.

metropolitan area: A large city and its surrounding suburbs which, though administratively separate, are physically and economically identified together. The term "metropolitan" comes from the Greek words "meter," meaning mother, and "polis," meaning city.

middle of the road: (See moderate)

minority parties: (See page 51 Political Parties)

misdemeanor: A minor criminal offense. The precise nature of a misdemeanor varies from state to state, where it is defined by law. It may include such offenses as traffic violations, petty theft, disorderly conduct and gambling. Punishment is usually limited to light jail terms or fines. Lower courts such as justices of the peace or municipal courts generally hear such cases without a jury. A misdemeanor is less serious than a felony.

moderate: (See page 8, Political Labels)

monarchy: (See page 7, Forms of Government)

moratorium: A delay of action. For example: a moratorium on the testing of nuclear bombs would mean that no bombs would be tested until the moratorium was over.

oligarchy: (See page 7, Forms of Government)

ordinance: A legislative enactment of a local governing body. A law. (See page 31, Local Government)

partisan: A strong support of a party, cause, faction, person or idea. (Non-partisan means having no relationship to a party. For example: the League of Women Voters is a non-partisan organization.)

patronage: The power to make appointments to office and to grant contracts and various special favors. Patronage powers are usually exercised by elected officials.

petition: A method of placing a candidate's name on a primary or general election ballot by submitting a specified number of signatures of registered voters to an appropriate or local official for certification. A request to a public official that seeks to correct a wrong or to influence public policy.

platform: A statement of principles and objectives advocated by a party of a candidate that is used during campaigns to win support from voters. Platforms are typically written by platform committees and adopted by (national, state, or county) party

conventions.

political science: One of the social sciences, dealing with the theory and practice of politics, government and administration. Included are the fields of political theory, government institutions, public law, politics and public policy, public administration and international relations and foreign policy.

politician: One who is actively involved in politics, especially party politics.

politics: The policies, affairs or goals of a government or the groups of parties within it. The methods or tactics involved in managing a state or government.

poll: The counting of voters' preferences for different candidates and/or opinions on issues. The result of such a count. The election precinct; that is, the place you go to vote. A series of interviews in order to determine the public's point of view.

precinct: The smallest subdivision of a city or town used as a voting area. Most wards consist of several precincts. (See ward)

primary: A preliminary election used to nominate candidates for office, party committees or delegates to a party convention. (See page 51)

propaganda: Organized efforts to influence the thoughts, emotions, opinions, impulses and actions of people collectively and as individuals by means of words, pictures, music, symbols or public demonstrations.

prorogue: to discontinue or end a session of a legislative assembly.

quorum: The minimum number of members of an organization who must be present in order to transact business. The United States Constitution specifies that "a majority of each (house) shall constitute a quorum to do business."

quota: The maximum number of persons who may be admitted, such as to a nation, group or institution. (Currently used to refer to categories of people. For example: men, women, hispanics, Asian-Americans.)

radical: (See page 8, Political Labels)

ratification: The approval of an agreement or treaty by the legislature and/or chief executive.

reactionary: (See page 8, Political Labels)

recession: A recession is defined as a temporary slump in the economy during a period of generally prosperous business activity. (See depression)

red tape: The following of official routine procedures. The routing of requests and orders "through regular channels", and procedures which result in delay and inaction. The term "red tape" comes from the color of the cotton tape in which official letters and documents were formerly tied together.

referendum: The process of asking the voters to approve or reject an amendment to the constitution or a law passed by the legislature.

Republican Party: (See page 51, Political Parties)

revenue: The income of the government, the major source being taxation.

right wing: (See page 8, Political Labels)

segregation: The practice of requiring separate facilities, as in housing, schools and transportation, for use by people of different races.

selectpersons: In New England, members of a board of elected officers who exercise executive authority in local

affairs. (See page 36)

socialism: (See page 7, Forms of Government)

status quo: The existing condition or state of affairs.

statute: A law enacted by Congress or by a state legislature.

straw vote: An unofficial vote or poll indicating the trend of opinion on a candidate or issue.

subpoena: An order of a court, grand jury, legislative body or committee requiring the attendance of a person as a witness under penalties for failure to appear.

subsidy: Money or property given by a government to assist a private person in the establishment or operation of a service.

tenure: The right to hold a position or office free from arbitrary dismissal.

tyranny: (See page 7, Forms of Government)

veto: A legislative power vested in a chief executive to return a bill unsigned to the legislative body. A legislative body may override a veto, usually by a 2/3 vote. (See page 24)

ward: A division of a city or town for representative, electoral or administrative purposes. (See **precinct**)

Watergate words:

stonewall: Flatly refuse to cooperate, even with duly constituted authority.

launder the money: Pass illegal campaign contributions through foreign banks so that the donor's identity is hidden.

plumber: Undercover political espionage agent.

at this point in time: Now.

at that point in time: Then.

watchdog committee: A committee established by a legislative body for the purpose of overseeing the administration of laws. For example: FinCom (for Finance Commission) was established by the state legislature to watch over the administrative and fiscal affairs of the city of Boston.

whip: An assistant floor leader who aids the majority or minority leaders of each party in each house of Congress or state legislature. The duties of the whips include canvassing fellow party members so as to inform party leaders of the number of votes which can be counted. Takes action to bring full voting power of their party to bear on key issues. Acts for the floor leaders when they are absent from the chamber.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

There are many forms of government in our world today. We have listed below some dictionary definitions which concentrate on differences between who rules and on the kind and degree of government involvement in social, economic and political life.

WHO RULES?

anarchy: No person or group rules. Absence of any form of government.

aristocracy: Government by a hereditary, privileged ruling class.

democracy: Government by the people (direct or by elected representatives).

monarchy: Government by a sole ruler such as a queen or an emperor.

oligarchy: Government by the few, especially a small faction of persons or families.

tyranny: Government by a single ruler with complete power.

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SYSTEMS

capitalism: An economic system in which ownership and management of productive wealth is in the hands of private individuals (or companies) who hire labor and compete with one another in providing goods and services for profit.

communism: A political, economic and social system in which private property is discouraged and all land and the means of production are commonly owned by the state in order to distribute goods according to need.

fascism: A one-party system of government in which each class has its distinct place, function and representation in the government, but the individual is subordinate (inferior) to the state and control is usually maintained by military force, secret police, rigid censorship and a merger of government and business leadership.

socialism: An economic and political system in which private property is allowed, but the government owns and manages the key means of production and distribution of goods and services in order to achieve an equitable distribution of income and opportunity.

NOTE: You should be aware of the fact that each of these words has additional meanings and connotations, for example:

ANARCHY . . (Simple Meaning) . . No Government

ANARCHY . . (Connotation) . . . Confusion and chaos

ANARCHY . . (Historical Usage). Violence and terrorism

POLITICAL LABELS

"A liberal is one who has both feet planted firmly in the air."

--Anonymous

"By radical, I understand one who goes too far; by conservative, one who does not go far enough; by reactionary, one who does not go at all."

--President Woodrow Wilson, 1911

Some words gain their meaning from the person who is using them, and the context in which they are used. Such is the case with the political labels we have listed below. At the risk of irritating persons who proudly identify themselves as liberals, conservatives, radicals, etc., we have attempted to give the most common usage of these terms.

centrist, moderate: tending to oppose rapid change; favoring either the existing order (status quo) or very gradual change.

conservative: tending to favor the preservation of the existing order (status quo) and to regard proposals for change with distrust.

left, leftist, left wing: People ranging from liberals to radicals and revolutionaries who generally advocate change, an expanded role by democratic government, and policies that give power to the masses. (Origin: from the practice of European parliaments of seating conservative parties to the right and liberal parties to the left of the presiding officer.)

liberal: tending to favor non-revolutionary progress and reform, based on the belief that government should respond to the needs of the time.

radical: tending to advocate immediate and substantial political, social and economic changes.

reactionary: tending to favor a return to an earlier, more conservative system. Suspicious of possible excesses caused by "too much democracy."

right, rightist, right wing: People ranging from conservatives to reactionaries, advocating either keeping things the way they are (status quo) or returning to an earlier time; favoring a "hands off" policy by government toward economic affairs (laissez-faire).

IT'S A MATTER OF DEGREE

If seen on a scale ranging from extreme left to extreme right, these labels usually cluster in the following way:

LEFT WING	CENTRIST	.RIGHT WING
(radical, liberal)	(moderate)	(conservative, reactionary)

HOWEVER...

It is important to remember that these are tricky words to use when you want everyone to receive the same impression. For example, even though the Democratic Party is usually thought of as more liberal than the Republican Party, many people disagree. Furthermore, people speak of liberal Republicans and conservative Democrats. It should be obvious that you have to use your own judgement when hearing these words. We recommend that you analyze a person's or party's positions and see how they compare to your ideas for good government.

NEWS ITEM: Poll by *New York Times* and CBS News shows Jimmy Carter equally favored by Liberals, Conservatives and Moderates. 2/22/76

Special thanks to PAUL SZEP, political cartoonist for the Boston Globe, for allowing us to use this illustration of political labels.

Separation of Powers

"Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely."
--Lord Acton, 1887

Quickly review your history. You remember (of course!) that the Second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence from Great Britain on July 4, 1776. In making the break with Britain, our founders stated that all governments derive their "just powers from the consent of the governed." The excesses of power of George III and of Parliament had caused Americans to revolt. On March 4, 1789, the United States Constitution went into effect. It was designed to make government responsive to the people and to prevent future undue accumulations of power by any one person or group of persons.

HOW THE POWER IS DIVIDED

- By dividing power between national (federal) and state governments under a federal system (states' rights).
- By separating power among the three major branches of the government--legislative, executive and judicial--giving each branch a check upon the operations of the other.
- By selecting the personnel of the three branches by different procedures and electorates; assigning them different terms of office; and making them responsible to different pressures.
- By limiting all governments by specific constitutional restrictions (for example, the Bill of Rights).

	LEGISLATIVE	EXECUTIVE	JUDICIAL
★Federal	CONGRESS (SENATE/HOUSE OF REPS.) (p.14)	PRESIDENT VICE PRESIDENT (p. 12)	SUPREME, CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS (p. 14)
★State	GREAT AND GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS (p. 23)	GOVENOR (p. 20)	MASSACHUSETTS TRIAL COURT (p. 26)
★Local: CITY	CITY COUNCIL (p. 45)	MAYOR (p. 42)	cities and towns are served by the state system of district courts
TOWN	TOWN MEETING (p. 36)	SELECTPERSONS (p. 36)	

Federal Government

The federal system is based on a written Constitution drawn up in 1787, ratified in 1789 and amended 26 times since then. The purpose of the American Government as expressed in the preamble to the Constitution is "...to form a more prefect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the General Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity..."

The national level of government is democratic, representative and republican. It is "democratic", because the people govern themselves; "representative", because they do so through elected representatives chosen by ballot; and "republican", because the government derives its powers from the people.

There were six basic principles on which the Constitution was framed: (1) It was understood that all states would be equal. (2) There should be three branches of government--one to make the laws, another to execute them, and a third to settle questions of law. (3) All persons are equal before the law. (4) The Government is one of laws, not of people. (No officer of the Government can use authority unless the Constitution or the law permits.) (5) The people can change the authority of the Government by changing the Constitution. (6) The Constitution, the Acts of Congress, and the treaties of the United States are law, the highest in the land. (The national Government is a government of the people and not the states alone.)

193. The White House, c. 1866. [30]

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

PRESIDENT
Ronald W. Reagan (Republican, 40th President)

VICE PRESIDENT
George W. Bush (Republican)

The President and Vice President are elected as a team for a four-year term. The current term began on January 20, 1981.

The President's salary is $200,000 per year; The Vice President's is $75,000.

The Qualifications for President or Vice Presidnet are:
- Must be a natural citizen
- Must be at least 35 years old
- Must have been a resident of the USA for at least 14 years

PRESIDENTIAL POWERS AND DUTIES

The writers of the Constitution, fearful of the misuse of executive power, intentionally gave the President very little power. Since George Washington was elected in 1789, national and world events and the personalities of 40 Presidents have shaped the Office of the Presidency to include many more roles than those spelled out in Article II of the Constitution. Today those roles include:

Head of State: In many other countries this role is played by a King or Queen. In the United States, the President symbolizes the Nation and acts in Its name.

Chief Executive: The President selects people to oversee various aspects of the government. These people become members of the President's Cabinet (see next page). The President gives (or delegates) power to the Cabinet and expects them to carry out his/her policies. Considerable power is also held by the White House staff (people appointed by the President without the need for Congressional confirmation). The greatest part of the President's task is carried out through the federal bureaucracy, that is, the more than 3 million political appointees and civil servants who work for the government.

Sponsor of Legislation: Early in each Congressional session, the President delivers a State of the Union message to a joint meeting of the Senate and the House. At this time, the President informs Congress of the legislation he/she considers necessary to carry out his/her program.

Chief Diplomat: While the power to determine foreign relations is shared between the Executive and Legislative branches, the President assumes responsibility for negotiations with other nations.

Commander in Chief: The President has the power to send American armed forces any place in the world where the safety of the U.S. is threatened. However, only Congress has the power to declare war.

Party Chief: As the top elected official in his/her party, the President assumes responsibility for the management of that party. Upon being nominated for the Presidency, the President names the national chairperson for the party.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL POWERS AND DUTIES

The only powers of the Vice President spelled out in the Constitution are 1) To preside over the Senate as President of that body, with no voting power unless there is a tie, and 2) To assume the Presidency in case of death, resignation, removal, or disability of the President. (Nine Vice Presidents have assumed the Presidency.) All other powers the Vice President may enjoy depend upon those granted by the President.

THE CABINET

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

1. Secretary of State	Alexander M. Haig
2. Secretary of the Treasury	Donald Regan
3. Secretary of Defense	Caspar Weinberger
4. Attorney General	William F. Smith
5. Secretary of the Interior	James G. Watt
6. Secretary of Commerce	Malcolm Baldrige
7. Secretary of Labor	Ronald Donovan
8. Secretary of Health and Human Services	Richard Schweiker
9. Secretary of Education	Terrel H. Bell
10. Secretary of Transportation	Drew Lewis
11. Secretary of Energy	James Edwards
12. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development	Samuel Pierce
13. Secretary of Agriculture	John Block

The Cabinet consists of thirteen secretaries who are appointed by the President (subject to Senate confirmation) and who head the departments of the executive branch. Cabinet members are the highest ranking officials, outside the White House, in the executive branch. Secretaries have three key roles to play:

(1) Administrator: Responsible for the implementation of programs passed into law by the Congress and executive orders issued by the President.

(2) Advisor: Counsels the President, recommends new policies and programs, assists in their development.

(3) Advocate: Supports and 'sells' the President's policies to Congress and to the public.

The Cabinet is an advisory body whose principle purpose is to discuss whatever matters the President decides to bring to its attention. Its importance depends entirely on how each President chooses to make use of it.

Cabinet meetings are attended by:

- the President
- the Vice President
- the Secretaries
- other high ranking officials

In the Reagan administration, these include:

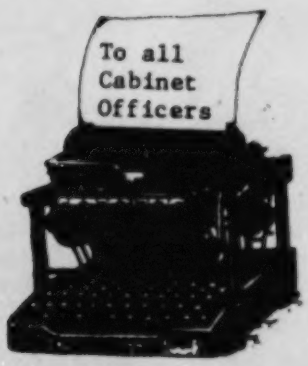
*Ambassador to the United Nations
Jean Kirkpatrick

*Director of the Office of Budget Management
David Stockman

*Director of the Central Intelligence Agency
William J. Casey

*The Special Trade Representative
William Brock

*Administrative Assistants as needed
Edward Meese James Baker Michael Deaver



CONGRESS

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

What is the Congress and what are its powers?

The Legislative (or law-making) branch of the national government is called the Congress. It is divided into two chambers--the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Constitution (Article 1, Section 8) gives the Congress the powers listed below and the duty to enact such laws as may be "necessary and proper" to carry them out.

- Levy taxes
- Collect revenue
- Borrow money
- Declare war
- Provide for armed forces
- Coin money and fix its value
- Punish counterfeiters
- Establish Federal Courts inferior to the Supreme Court
- Regulate interstate and foreign commerce
- Establish uniform rules of naturalization and bakruptcy
- Have exclusive legislative power over the District of Columbia

To see how Congress allocates these tasks to its members, refer to the list of standing committees on the next page.

What is the term of a Congress?

A Congress begins at noon January 3, of each odd-numbered year and continues, with periodic breaks between sessions, for two years. The most recent session began in January 1981. It is the 97th session to convene since the first was held in 1789.

How many members does each state have in the Senate and the House?

Each state, by the Constitution, is always entitled to two Senators and at least one Representative. Additional House seats are apportioned on the basis of population. The issue of reapportionment arises following each decennial census (taken on the first year of a new decade: 1980, 1990). The Federal Census Bureau determines the number of Representatives per state. Since the size of the House is currently fixed at 435, a substantial change in a state's population between census counts results in an increase or decrease in that state's number of Representatives. (The 1980 census resulted in a ratio of one Representative for every 521,000 persons.) In the 1982 election Massachusetts will elect 11 Representatives (one less than the 12 allowed by the 1970 census). Other states will send: Alaska, 1; California, 45 (+2); Texas, 27 (+3); New York, 34 (-5).

Organization and Procedure

The Constitution provides that each chamber organize itself as it sees fit and determine the rules of its proceedings. Both chambers include standing committees to consider bills. They perform the first step in a sifting process considered essential to the adequate functioning of the legislative assembly. The committee system also increases the likelihood that proposed measures will receive sufficient preliminary examination. Each party decides which of its members will serve on the different committees. The number of committee members from each party is in approximate proportion to the ratio of representation of the majority and minority parties in each chamber. The party with more elected members is the majority; the one with less is the minority. The chairpersons are selected by the majority party. As of January 1981, the Democrats have the majority in the House; the Republicans in the Senate. This is the first time the majority has been split since 1932.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (435 MEMBERS)

Speaker: *Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D-MA)*
Majority Leader: *Jim Wright (D-TX)*
Majority Whip: *Thomas Foley (D-WA)*
Minority Leader: *Robert Michel (R-IL)*
Minority Whip: *Trent Lott (R-MS)*

* STANDING COMMITTEES

All Chairpersons are Democrats

Agriculture: *Foley (WA)*
Appropriations: *Whitten (MS)*
Armed Services: *Price (IL)*
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs: *Reuss (WI)*
Budget: *Wright (TX)*
District of Columbia: *Dellums (CA)*
Education and Labor: *Perkins (KY)*
Foreign Affairs: *Zablocki (WI)*
Government Operations: *Brooks (TX)*
House Administration: *Hawkins (CA)*
Interior and Insular Aff.: *Udall (AZ)*
Interstate and Foreign Commerce: *Dingell (MI)*
Judiciary: *Rodino (NJ)*
Merchant Marine and Fisheries: *Jones (NC)*
Post Office and Civil Service: *Ford (MI)*
Public Works and Transportation: *Howard (NJ)*
Rules: *Bolling (MO)*
Science and Technology: *Fuqua (FL)*
Small Business: *Smith (IA)*
Standards of Official Conduct: *Bennett (FL)*
Veterans' Affairs: *Edwards (CA)*
Ways and Means: *Rostenkowski (IL)*

Qualifications and Term of Office: American citizen for at least seven years; at least 25 years old; resident of the State from which elected; two-year term of office; unlimited number of terms.

SENATE (100 MEMBERS--2 PER STATE)

President: *Vice President George Bush (R-TX)*
President Pro Tempore: *Strom Thurmond (R-SC)*
Majority Leader: *Howard Baker (R-TN)*
Majority Whip: *Ted Stevens (R-AL)*
Minority Leader: *Robert Byrd (D-WV)*
Minority Whip: *Alan Cranston (D-CA)*

* STANDING COMMITTEES

All Chairpersons are Republicans

Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry: *Helms (NC)*
Appropriations: *Hatfield (OR)*
Armed Services: *Tower (TX)*
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs: *Garn (UT)*
Budget: *Domenici (NM)*
Commerce, Science and Transportation: *Packwood (OR)*
Energy and Natural Resources: *McClure (ID)*
Environment and Public Works: *Stafford (VT)*
Finance: *Dole (KS)*
Foreign Relations: *Percy (IL)*
Governmental Affairs: *Toth (DE)*
Judiciary: *Thurmond (SC)*
Labor and Human Resources: *Hatch (UT)*
Rules and Administration: *Mathias (RI)*
Veterans' Affairs: *Simpson (WY)*

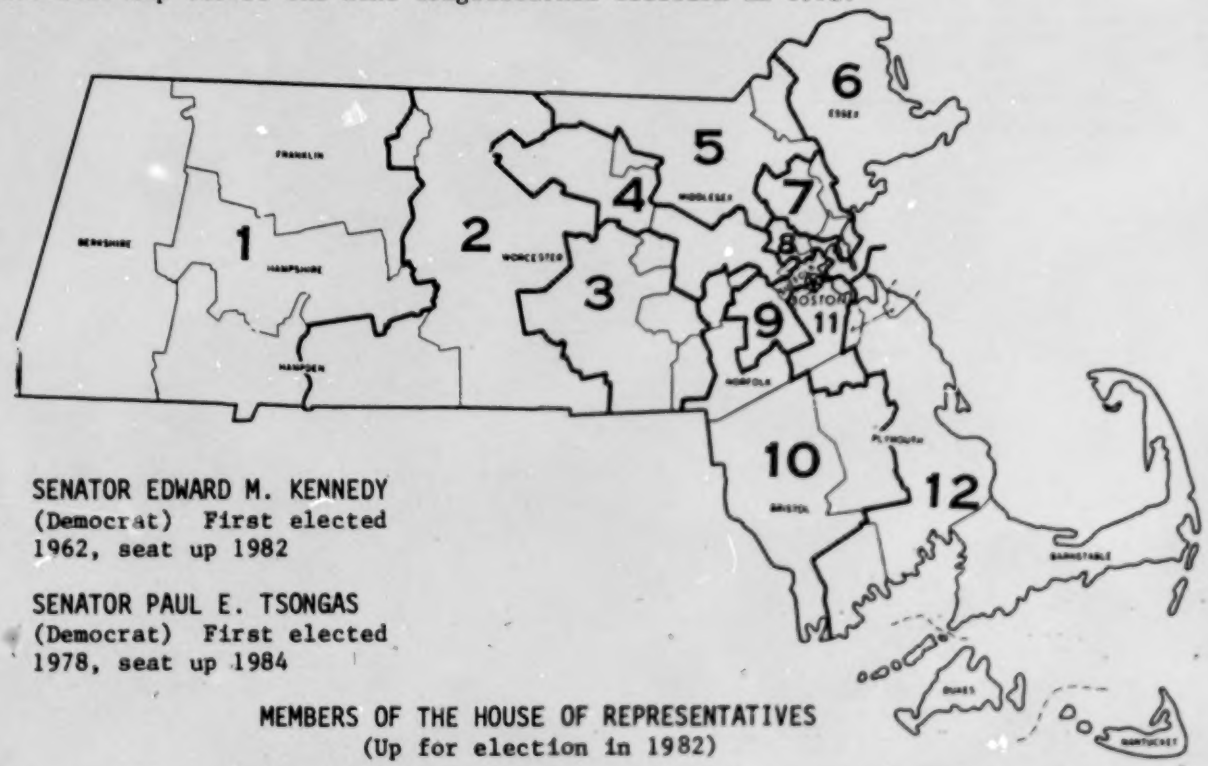
Qualifications and Term of Office: American citizen for at least nine years; at least 30 years old; resident of state from which elected; six-year term of office; unlimited number of terms.

Source: *Our American Government: What Is It? How Does It Function? U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, 1978. House Document 95-257*

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

UNITED STATES SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES FROM MASSACHUSETTS

As of the 1980 election, Massachusetts sent two Senators and twelve Representatives to Congress (in Washington, D.C.). U.S. Senators run for office in statewide elections; members of the House of Representatives are elected from geographical districts. The results of the 1980 federal census show a decline in the population of Massachusetts. The state will lose one representative and so must redivide itself into eleven instead of twelve districts. One of the tasks of the current Massachusetts Legislature is to update this map before the next Congressional election in 1982.



SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY
(Democrat) First elected
1962, seat up 1982

SENATOR PAUL E. TSONGAS
(Democrat) First elected
1978, seat up 1984

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
(Up for election in 1982)

FIRST DISTRICT (1)
Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R)
First elected 1958

SECOND DISTRICT (2)
Rep. Edward P. Boland (D)
First elected 1952

THIRD DISTRICT (3)
Rep. Joseph D. Early (D)
First elected 1974

FOURTH DISTRICT (4)
Rep. Barney Frank (D)
First elected 1980

FIFTH DISTRICT (5)
Rep. James Shannon (D)
First elected 1978

SIXTH DISTRICT (6)
Rep. Nicholas Mavroules (D)
First elected 1978

SEVENTH DISTRICT (7)
Rep. Edward J. Markey (D)
First elected 1976

EIGHTH DISTRICT (8)
Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
First elected 1952 (D)

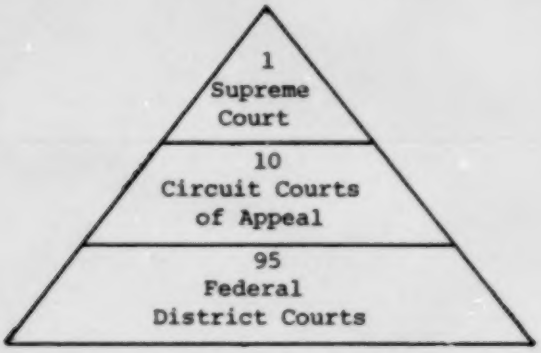
NINTH DISTRICT (9)
Rep. John Joseph Moakley (D)
First elected 1972

TENTH DISTRICT (10)
Rep. Margaret M. Heckler (R)
First elected 1966

ELEVENTH DISTRICT (11)
Rep. Brian J. Donnelly (D)
First elected 1978

TWELFTH DISTRICT (12)
Rep. Gerry E. Studds (D)
First elected 1972

THE FEDERAL COURTS



★ THE SUPREME COURT: The Supreme Court (judicial branch), established by the United States Constitution, is the highest court in the land. In 1948, the Congress (legislative branch) fixed the size of the court at nine justices—one Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. The President (executive branch) appoints justices when vacancies occur.

Role: The primary role of the Supreme Court is to see that the United States Constitution is upheld. The Court may not review legislation in advance of its becoming law to determine whether it is "constitutional or not. The Supreme Court must wait until the issue of constitutionality is brought to its attention by someone (or a group of people) who believes his/her constitutional rights have been denied or infringed upon. Once the constitutionality of a law or an action has been brought to the attention of the Court, it may then decide upon the matter. (For the most part the Supreme Judicial Court is an appellate court; that is, it reviews cases that have been heard by lower courts.)

Membership: The nine Justices are selected by the Presidents and serve for life. Each Justice oversees the work of at least one Circuit Court. The current Justices are:

Justice	Appointed by	Served Since	Circuit Court
Chief Justice Warren E. Burger (VA)	Nixon	June 1969	4th, Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals
William J. Brennan, Jr. (NJ)	Eisenhower	October 1956	1st, 3rd
Thurgood Marshall (NY)	Johnson	October 1967	2nd
Lewis F. Powell, Jr. (VA)	Nixon	January 1972	5th
Potter Stewart (OH)	Eisenhower	October 1958	6th
John Paul Stevens (ILL)	Ford	December 1975	7th
Harry A. Blackmun (MINN)	Nixon	June 1970	8th
William H. Renquist (AZ)	Nixon	January 1972	9th
Byron R. White (CO)	Kennedy	April 1962	10th

★ CIRCUIT COURTS, DISTRICT COURTS: In order to hear the many cases brought before the Supreme Court, Congress established two court levels below the Supreme Court: The Circuit Courts of Appeals and the United States District Courts. The majority of the cases heard by the Supreme Court have come up through this system of lower federal courts. Massachusetts is represented in the First Circuit Court along with Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Puerto Rico. The First Circuit Court is in Boston at the Post Office and Court House at Post Office Square. (223-2888)

HOW A CASE REACHES THE SUPREME COURT*

While there are certain cases which can be brought directly to the Supreme Court, the vast majority of cases are brought "on appeal". If either party in a case is unhappy with the decision of a lower court, they have the right to appeal that decision to a higher court. An appeal is not a new trial, but rather a re-examination of the evidence, procedures and legal or constitutional principles on which the decision was based in the previous trial.

Only a very small percentage of cases appealed are considered by the Supreme Court. During its 1976-77 term, the Court received petitions for 4,731 cases, yet agreed to hear oral arguments for only 176. Generally speaking, the Court will be inclined to hear a case if it involves a basic constitutional principle, an important question of federal law or a conflict between state and federal law. Appeals are brought to the U.S. Supreme Court from highest courts in each state or from lower Federal courts. The diagrams below illustrate these two paths by which a case reaches the Supreme Court.

FROM STATE SUPREME COURT
Gideon v. Wainwright

Accused of a crime

June 3, 1961—Clarence Earl Gideon was arrested and charged with breaking and entering the Bay Harbor Poolroom in Panama City, Florida.

↓

Trial in State Circuit Court

1961—Gideon was too poor to afford a lawyer, but his request for a court appointed lawyer was rejected. Judge Robert L. McCrary cited Florida state law and the 1942 U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Betts v. Brady*. Gideon served as his own lawyer, but lost the case. He was found guilty and given the maximum five year sentence.

↓

Appeal to the State Supreme Court

October 11, 1961—The Supreme Court of the State of Florida denied Gideon's petition of appeal. It upheld the lower court's ruling that there was no legal requirement to appoint a lawyer for Gideon.

↓

Appeal to the United States Supreme Court

June 11, 1962—The U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear the *Gideon* case in its next session.

June 22, 1962—The Supreme Court appointed Abe Fortas, a prominent Washington attorney, to represent Gideon. Despite its own *Betts v. Brady* decision, the Supreme Court had traditionally appointed lawyers for poor defendants.

January 15, 1963—Oral arguments were heard between Abe Fortas and Florida Assistant Attorney General Bruce Jacob.

↓

The Supreme Court Decides

March 18, 1963—The Court ruled in favor of Gideon, that he was entitled to a court appointed lawyer. They directed the State of Florida to give Gideon a new trial and to appoint a lawyer to represent him. The wider impact was that all persons would now be guaranteed a lawyer.

August 5, 1963—Gideon was represented by a court appointed lawyer at a new trial in the Circuit Court of Florida. He was found not guilty.

FROM FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT
Brown v. Board of Education

*See page 13 for list of Court members

"My Rights Have Been Violated"

September, 1950—An eight year old black student named Linda Brown was denied admission to an all white elementary school in Topeka, Kansas.

↓

Trial in Federal District Court

February, 1951—Her father, Oliver Brown, and twelve other black parents sued the city's Board of Education in the United States District Court. The case was officially titled *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas.*

↓

Appeal to the United States Supreme Court

While many cases must be appealed from district court to the court of appeals, this case was appealed directly to the Supreme Court.

June, 1952—The Supreme Court agreed to hear the Brown case.

December, 1952—Arguments were heard from lawyers for both sides. However, the Court was divided and unable to arrive at a decision.

December, 1953—A year later, arguments were again heard for both sides. In the time that had passed a significant change had occurred on the Court. Chief Justice Fred Vinson had died in September and President Eisenhower had appointed Earl Warren to replace him.

↓

The Supreme Court Decides

May, 1954—By a 9 to 0 vote the Supreme Court overruled the district court's decision. It stated that segregated schools were unconstitutional because this practice "deprives children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities". It nullified the "separate but equal" principle of the 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* case, because " 'separate but equal' has no place...in the field of public education."

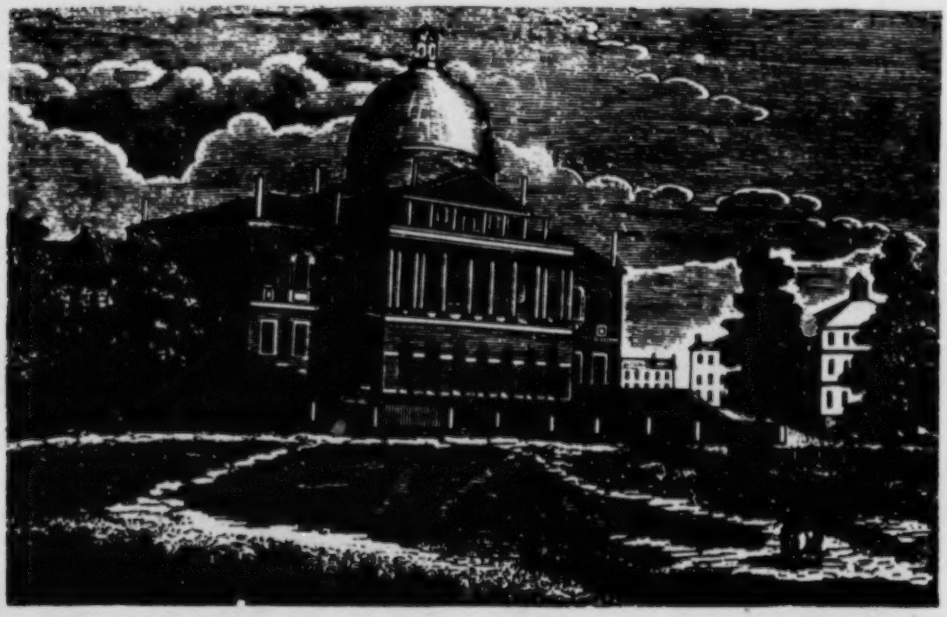
Excerpted from Perspectives, 1979, p. 95, Bruce Jentleson, Editor, CloseUp Foundation, Washington, D.C.

State Government

The Tenth Amendment to the United States Constitution declares that states retain all powers other than those denied or granted solely to the national government. (States may not enter treaties, coin money, or deny citizens due process of the law or equal protection of the law.)

State authority is, therefore, very broad. Included under state jurisdiction are criminal law, property rights, marriage, divorce, education, public health, highway construction and local government.

The key actors in the state political scene (other than the people, of course) are the Governor and the Cabinet system, the General Court (the Legislature) and the Courts. The following section gives the highlights of State Government.



NEW STATE HOUSE.

Illustration from Antique Views of Boston, by James Henry Stark, ed. by T. Thomte, Burdette Pubs., 1967.

[By the sword he seeks peace under Liberty]
MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNOR

Executive Branch

Gov. Edward J. King

★ Governor King is a member of the Democratic Party.

★ The Governor receives a salary of $40,000 per year.

★ The Governor is elected to a four-year term.

★ Governor King's term began in January, 1979.

As chief administrative officer of the state, the Governor is responsible for:

★ running the executive departments under him/her. These Departments comprise what is known as the Cabinet.

★ running the numerous governmental agencies. (see page 21)

★ managing and supervising all of the state businesses. This is done through the Executive Office of Administration and Finance.

★ preparing the annual state budget that provides for the necessary state services without creating an undue tax burden on those who pay for the services.

★ making appointments to certain non-elected positions, such as Cabinet officials and judges.

As the legislative leader of the state, the Governor:

★ delivers a message each year at the first sitting of the state legislature in which he/she reviews the situation of the state, outlines his/her program for the year, and makes recommendations for specific legislation to implement his/her program.

★ has the power to approve or veto all legislation.

As the head of state, the Governor of Massachusetts serves as

★ a spokesperson for the state in national affairs.

★ a representative for the state in regional conferences.

Traditionally, the Governor is the head of her/his political party in Massachusetts.

THE GOVERNOR'S CABINET

The Secretaries

1. Edward Manley: Administration & Finance ($55,000)
2. Byron J. Matthews: Communities & Development ($45,000)
3. Eileen Schell: Consumer Affairs ($43,000)
4. George S. Kariotis: Economic Affairs ($50,000)
5. Thomas H.D. Mahoney: Elder Affairs ($45,000)
6. Joseph Fitzpatrick: Energy Resources ($43,000)
7. John A. Bewick: Environmental Affairs ($45,000)
8. Charles Mahoney: Human Services ($55,000)
9. George A. Luciano: Public Safety ($47,500)
10. Barry M. Locke: Transportation & Construction ($47,500)

Thomas O'Neill, the Lt. Governor, is Cabinet Director and earns a salary of $30,000. The Acting Director of the Office of State Planning is Constantine Constantinides and her salary is $25,844.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

(1) All Cabinet Secretaries are appointed by the Governor and serve "at his/her pleasure" (as long as he/she wants).

(2) The cabinet system was enacted by the legislature during the Volpe administration in 1969.

(3) Under the Reorganization Act of 1969, former Governor Sargeant and his cabinet consolidated (pulled together) the more than 320 departments, agencies, boards, and commissions of state government into a centralized cabinet structure. This gave the Governor tighter control over policy, personnel and budgets and allowed for a better reporting system.

(4) For example, under the new cabinet system, agencies, commissions and departments that are related to transportation now make budget requests to the Secretary of Transportation and Construction, not directly to the Governor.

Responsibilities of each Executive Office

1. Admin. & Finance: Manages and operates fiscal, personnel, and administration systems.
2. Communities & Development: Assists local government and plans for housing.
3. Consumer Affairs: Protects the buyer and increases his/her options.
4. Economic Affairs: Promotes economic development and coordinates humanpower activities.
5. Elder Affairs: Develops service programs for the elderly.
6. Energy Resources: Directs state energy policies and funds energy projects of individual cities and towns.
7. Environmental Affairs: Protects and improves the quality of the environment throughout the state.
8. Human Services: Designs and delivers services to meet the needs of individual citizens -- health, income maintenance, rehabilitation training, etc.
9. Public Safety: Protects the public from criminal acts, negligence, civil disobedience and disasters (of natural or human origins).
10. Transportation & Construction: Plans and operates an efficient transportation system for the entire state.

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Besides the Governor, there are five Constitutional Officers. They were elected to four-year terms which began in January, 1979. They are all Democrats.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: Thomas P. O'Neill, III ($30,000)
The Lieutenant Governor is elected in accordance with the Governor. Responsibilities include: acting as Governor in the absence, death or removal of the Governor: handling federal-state relations; and voting as a member of the Executive Council, except when presiding in the absence of the Governor.

SECRETARY OF STATE: Michael J. Connolly ($30,000)
The office of Secretary of State is responsible for: maintenance of certain historical documents; maintenance of public records including census data and birth certificates; federal campaign disclosure reports; registration of lobbyists; printing the laws and distributing them to agencies and specified individuals affected by the legislation; administering state elections; recording nomination papers; and providing voting information to all citizens.

ATTORNEY GENERAL: Francis X. Bellotti ($37,500)
As the Commonwealth's lawyer, the Attorney General: defends state agencies and officials if any actions are brought against them; investigates and prosecutes offenders against state law; consults with the nine District Attorneys and other law enforcement officers to make sure that the laws are being carried out; advises both the Executive and Legislative branches on legal matters and approves all state contracts; and through various departments, protects the public interest.

TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL: Robert Crane ($30,000)
As the custodian of state funds, the Treasurer is responsible for: receiving, investing and disbursing all monies collected by state agencies; handling the sale, recording and accounting of bonds, notes and securities for the Commonwealth; serving as the chairperson of the State Lottery Commission; and paying the state payroll and bills.

AUDITOR: John J. Finnegan ($30,000)
The Auditor is responsible for: post-auditing all state accounts of income and expenditures; and determining if the funds of all state departments and agencies have been expended in compliance with the state and federal regulations.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (Salary $4,000)

John Britland	Herbert L. Connolly	Edward M. O'Brien	Leo J. Turo
George F. Cronin, Jr.	Peter L. Eleey	Joseph A. Langone, III	John F. Markey

The Executive Council, often called the Governor's Council, has eight members who are elected every two years. The Council has power to approve judicial appointments and pardons; approve the Governor's appointment of constitutional officers if a vacancy occurs when the Legislature is not in session; approve the Governor's call for a special Legislative session or the ending of the regular Legislative session; and to authorize expenditures from the Treasury. The next election will be held in 1982.

Sources: Mass. State Government (LWV, 1970; Mass. Research Center Almanac (1977); A Management Plan for Mass. (Governor's Task Force, 1976)

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Branch

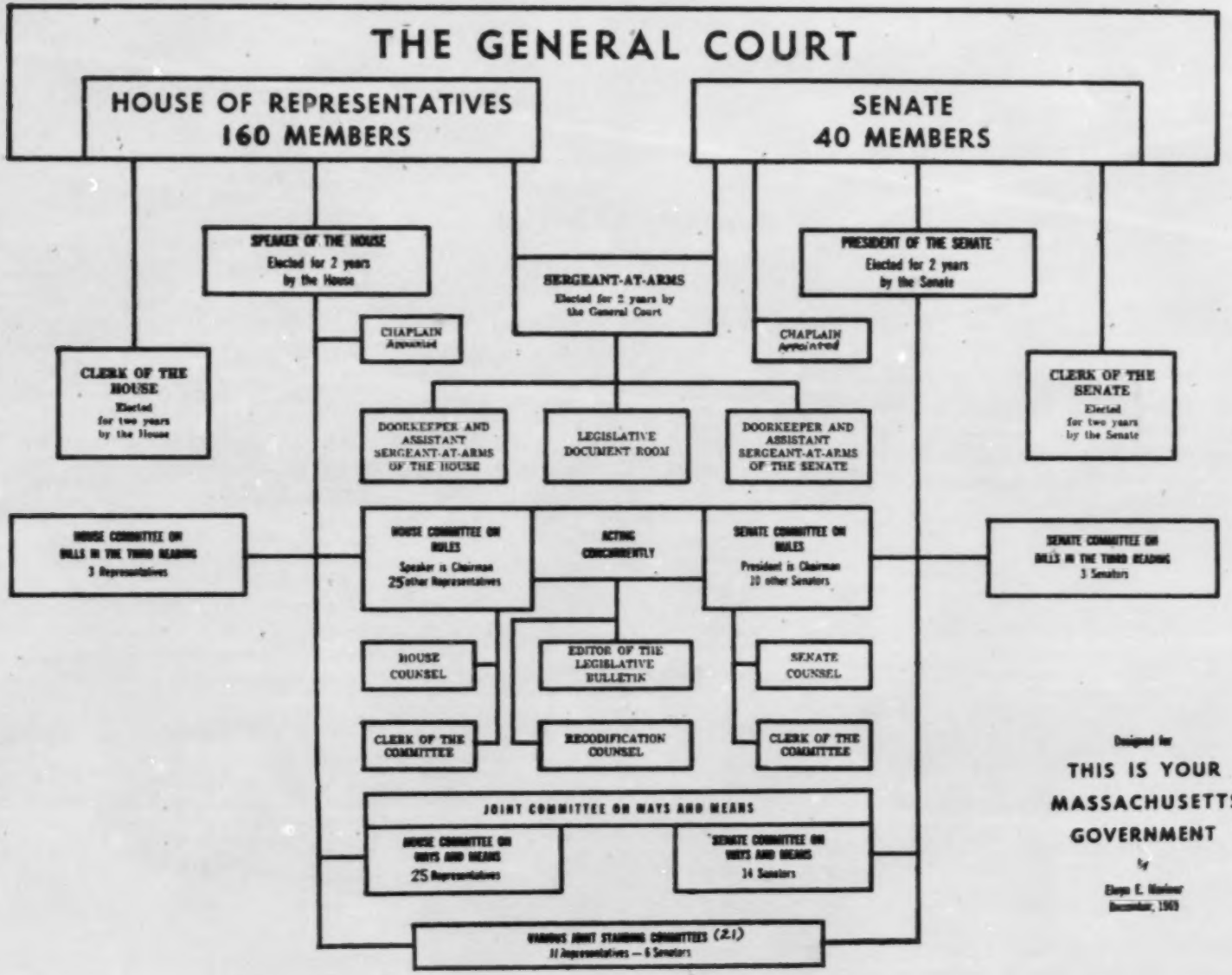
The Leadership
(Democrat=D, Republican=R)

SENATE	HOUSE
President of the Senate (D)	Speaker of the House (D)
William M. Bulger	Thomas McGee
Majority Leader (D)	Majority Leader (D)
Daniel Foley	George Keverian
Senate Ways and Means Chairperson (D)	House Ways and Means Chairperson (D)
Chester G. Atkins	Michael Creedon
Senate Minority Leader (R)	House Minority Leader (R)
John F. Parker	William Robinson

- 40 members, each representing approximately 132,000 people per district
- A Senator must have lived in Massachusetts for at least five years
- The annual salary for the average Senator is $19,124

- 160 members, each representing 33,000 to 38,000 people per district
- A State Representative must have been a resident of the district that he/she represents for one year
- The annual salary for the average Representative is $15,064

- The legislature of the Commonwealth is officially called the General Court. It has two branches, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The constitutional powers of the legislature include making laws, levying taxes, establishing courts and establishing martial law.
- Both Senators and Representatives run for office every two years, with elections held on even years (1980, 1982, 1984, etc.).
- One of the first duties of the newly elected legislature is the election of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, who are members of the majority party in each branch.
- The General Court is characterized by its joint legislative committees (Senate and House) and its strong Senate President - Speaker of the House system.
- In their respective branches, the Senate President and the House Speaker make all committee assignments and preside on the floor. Each selects his/her own majority leader and majority whip, appoints committee chairpersons, and appoints special study committees.
- The three outstanding features of the Mass. legislature are: 1) freedom of petition (which means that citizens can file as many bills as they choose); 2) public hearings on virtually all bills; and 3) the requirement that all bills be reported out of committee.
- Legislative sessions officially begin the first Wednesday in January and conclude when all bills and matters are completed.



Designed for

THIS IS YOUR
MASSACHUSETTS
GOVERNMENT

by

Elwyn E. Mosher
December, 1969

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PROCEDURE FOR PASSAGE OF A BILL

★ STEP 1. Take your idea to your State Representative or State Senator. Either is obligated to file a bill on your behalf, whether the contents is supported or not. All petitions must be filed by a legislator with the Clerk of the House or Senate by the first Wednesday of December.

★ STEP 2. The Clerk processes the petition, attaches a House or Senate number to it and assigns it to one of the Legislature's 21 joint committees.

★ STEP 3. A public hearing and executive hearing are held on the petition by a joint committee. (You may attend an executive session, but you may not testify.) At the public hearing, any citizen may express his/her opinion for or against a petition. At the executive session, the joint committee decides whether to act favorably or unfavorably toward a bill.

★ STEP 4. The petition is reported to the full House or Senate, depending upon where it originated. Assume we are dealing with a House originated bill. If the committee report was unfavorable, chances are that the full House will accept the committee's report and the bill will be "dead" for the year. Notice of such action is sent to the Senate. If the committee report is favorable, the bill will come before a session of the House for approval three times. If it passes these three readings, it is sent to the Senate for action.

★ STEP 5. In the Senate, the bill must again pass through three readings of the full body. If it passes these readings, it is sent to the Secretary of State to be put on special parchment. This process is called "engrossment."

★ STEP 6. The bill is sent to the Governor. He/she has ten days to sign the bill, return it with amendments, or veto it. After 10 days the bill becomes law without his/her signature. If the legislature adjourns during the ten-day period, the bill will die. This is called a "pocket veto."

★ STEP 7. (optional) If the Governor does veto a bill passed by the Legislature, the two branches, each with a 2/3 majority, can override the veto, and thus, the bill becomes law.

MASSACHUSETTS JUDICIAL SYSTEM

State courts are independent of the federal court system. Appeals from the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court go to the United States Supreme Court, in cases involving constitutional or federal laws.

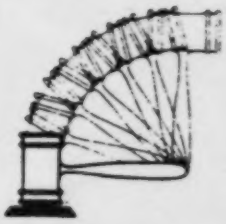
Jurisdiction or "Whose Law Governs?"

Jurisdiction may simply be defined as the authority of a particular court to hear and decide a case. The authority is usually granted by the state constitution, the United States Constitution, or by federal or state statutes. The question of jurisdiction is complicated; at any one time, people living in the United States are governed by the United States Constitution, federal statutes, state constitutions, state statutes, city and town ordinances, and also judicial decisions.

Due Process

Wherever a person lives or visits, the United States Constitution guarantees that no state shall "deprive any person life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." Due process, which must be granted in all jurisdictions, means notice and the opportunity to be heard in orderly proceedings. It also requires that laws and procedures be reasonable and not arbitrary. The Supreme Court has ruled that due process in state criminal courts means that a person:

- ☆ Can be held in jail only on a specific charge
- ☆ Has the right to a lawyer if imprisonment could result from his/her conviction
- ☆ May remain silent
- ☆ Must have a speedy trial
- ☆ May produce witnesses for cross-examination
- ☆ May appeal the court's decision on questions of law



A person is presumed innocent until proven guilty, with the burden of proof on the accusor (prosecution). Evidence used to convict a defendant must have been lawfully obtained.

Civil vs. Criminal Law

Laws are divided into two main groups: <u>criminal</u> and <u>civil</u>.

<u>Criminal</u> laws have penalties requiring that offenders go to jail or pay a fine or both. They are intended to protect the public by providing a sentence which will be a punishment to the individual found guilty and act as a deterrent to others. Criminal laws include felony offenses (the penalty is a prison term of more than one year) and misdemeanors (the penalty is a prison term of one year or less).

<u>Civil</u> law provides a forum for the settlement of disputes between private parties (such as domestic relations, business relations, and auto accidents). Penalties require the offender to pay money, or to do (or not to do) a specific act to (or for) the person bringing the suit. Restitution (repayment), compensation, and injunctions (a court order forbidding a certain action) are common remedies.

Sources: LMV of Mass.; <u>Street Law</u>, West Publishing Co., 1975; In Search of Justice, Mass. Bar Assoc., 1978.

SYSTEM OF COURTS

Administration of the Courts

In 1978 the Legislature passed and the Governor signed into law a Court Reform Act which changed the administrative structure of the court system. The formerly separate courts of the state were consolidated into the Trial Court of the Commonwealth. Each court is now a Department of that Trial Court and is headed by an Administrative Justice who may also be called a Chief Justice. These Chief Justices are responsible for the administration of the courts. They supervise the budgets and personnel of all the courts under them; develop rules for the operation of court business; make forms for use in court proceedings; and otherwise supervise the work of the courts. Overseeing all of the courts in the Trial Court is a Chief Administrative Justice who has the authority, with certain limitations, to transfer either cases or Justices from one court to another as a means of making the court system more effective and efficient.

Trial Court Departments

Supreme Judicial Court (SJC): The only court created by the Massachusetts Constitution, it is the highest court of appeals and has general supervision over all state courts. One Chief Justice and six Associate Justices.

Appeals Court: Established in 1972 to relieve the SJC of its caseload, the Appeals Court appellate jurisdiction is generally the same as that of the SJC. One Chief Justice and five Associate Justices.

Superior Court Department: This Department has general criminal and civil jurisdiction, except where another court has exclusive jurisdiction.

District Court Department: Known as the "people's courts" because of their community orientation, the 69 District Courts process the greatest volume of judicial business in Massachusetts. They handle the lesser violations of criminal law and civil actions. Small claims cases are heard in the District Court Divisions.

SPECIAL THANKS to Judith A. Cowin, Counsel, Chief Justice Samuel E. Zoll, for preparing the information on court reorganization.

Boston Municipal Court Department: This Department functions much as a District Court. One Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices.

Juvenile Court Department: Actions otherwise considered criminal are handled by the Juvenile Courts (or juvenile sessions of the District Courts) if the accused is under 14 years of age. Between the ages of 14 and 17, a judge may treat an offense as a juvenile proceeding, or, using his/her discretion, may treat it as a criminal matter to be handled in the same manner as a criminal charge against an adult.

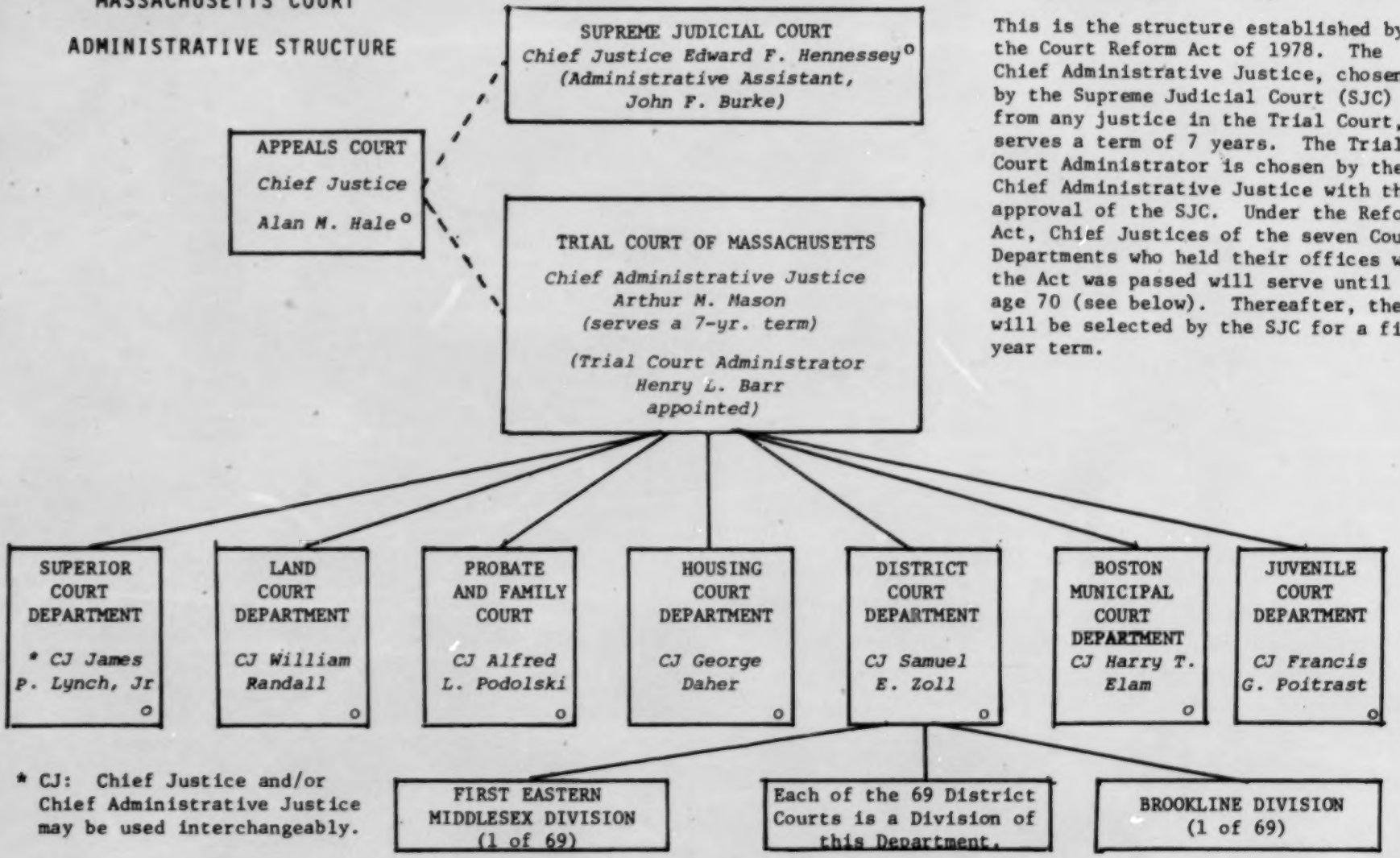
Probate and Family Court Department: This Department has general equity jurisdiction and jurisdiction over divorce, annulment of marriages, separation, custody of minors and mental incompetents, probate of wills, the administration of estates and trusts, and change of name.

Housing Court Department: This Department has civil and criminal jurisdiction in such matters as landlord-tenant disputes and violations of housing and sanitary codes.

Land Court Department: The Land Court's primary jurisdiction relates to the registration of title to real estate. It also has broad jurisdiction in other matters related to the ownership and use of real estate, such as the foreclosures of mortgages and the resolution of tax disputes.

MASSACHUSETTS COURT

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

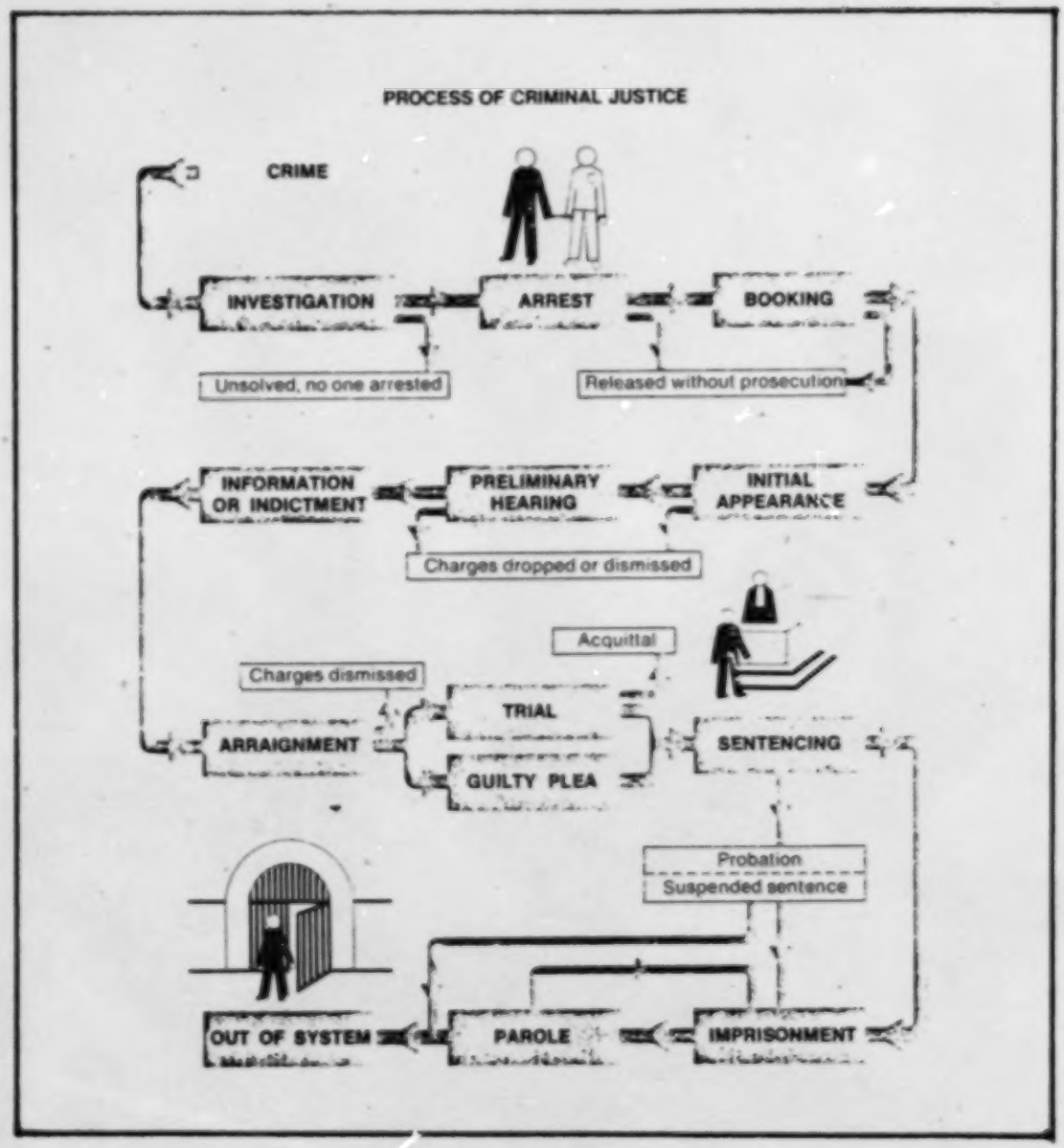

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT
Chief Justice Edward F. Hennessey o
(Administrative Assistant, John F. Burke)
APPEALS COURT
Chief Justice
Alan M. Hale o
TRIAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS
Chief Administrative Justice
Arthur M. Mason
(serves a 7-yr. term)
(Trial Court Administrator
Henry L. Barr
appointed)
SUPERIOR COURT DEPARTMENT
* CJ James P. Lynch, Jr o
LAND COURT DEPARTMENT
CJ William Randall o
PROBATE AND FAMILY COURT
CJ Alfred L. Podolski o
HOUSING COURT DEPARTMENT
CJ George Daher o
DISTRICT COURT DEPARTMENT
CJ Samuel E. Zoll o
BOSTON MUNICIPAL COURT DEPARTMENT
CJ Harry T. Elam o
JUVENILE COURT DEPARTMENT
CJ Francis G. Poitrast o
FIRST EASTERN MIDDLESEX DIVISION (1 of 69)
Each of the 69 District Courts is a Division of this Department.
BROOKLINE DIVISION (1 of 69)

This is the structure established by the Court Reform Act of 1978. The Chief Administrative Justice, chosen by the Supreme Judicial Court (SJC) from any justice in the Trial Court, serves a term of 7 years. The Trial Court Administrator is chosen by the Chief Administrative Justice with the approval of the SJC. Under the Reform Act, Chief Justices of the seven Court Departments who held their offices when the Act was passed will serve until age 70 (see below). Thereafter, they will be selected by the SJC for a five year term.

* CJ: Chief Justice and/or Chief Administrative Justice may be used interchangeably.

o serves until age 70.

All Massachusetts judges are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive Council. Judges hold their offices until age seventy, during good behavior. They may be removed earlier by *impeachment* (impeached by the House; convicted by the Senate); *address* (Legislature petitions Governor for removal; Governor may remove with advice and consent of Executive Council); or *involuntary retirement for mental or physical disability* (by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive Council).

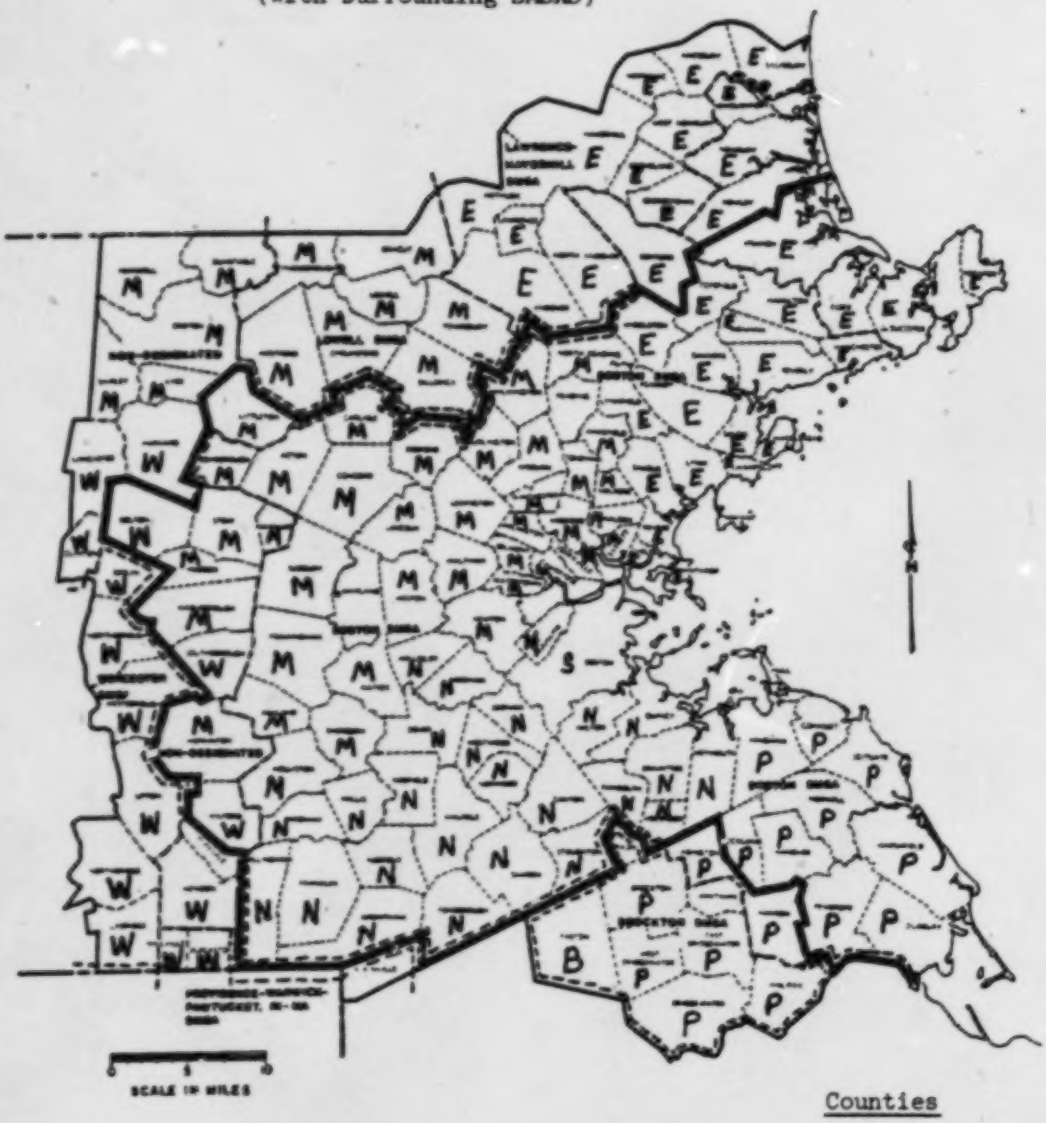


Source: N. Bassiorini, et al, Crimes and Justice, Justice in Urban America Series, Copyright (c) 1969 by the Law in American Society Foundation, Inc. Used by permission of Houghton Mifflin Company.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(With surrounding SMSAS)



Counties

B = Bristol M = Middlesex P = Plymouth
E = Essex N = Norfolk S = Suffolk
W = Worcester

Generally, a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is a county or group of adjacent counties which contain at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. Adjacent counties of less than 50,000 are included in an SMSA if they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, SMSAs consist of towns and cities instead of counties. The official title of the SMSA is taken from the central city or cities, for example, the Boston Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Local Government

The establishment of local government (towns, cities, counties and metropolitan units) is the function of the states. However, the authority of state government over local government is subject to the limitations of its own state constitution. No state gives itself a completely free hand in local affairs.

The strongest method of restricting the power of state government in relation to local government is through establishment of a home rule system by constitutional provision.

In 1966, Massachusetts passed such a Home Rule Amendment. The most important feature of that amendment is the right it grants to each city and town to adopt or amend its charter.

The section that follows covers the history and organization of counties, cities, towns and metropolitan units in Massachusetts.

WATERTOWN

Wood engraving by J.W. Barber, 1840, from More Massachusetts Towns, Barre Pubs., 1965.

COUNTIES

The county is an arm of state government that was originally developed to provide for state services within small geographical areas. There are 14 counties in Massachusetts. Although counties are larger than cities and towns (with the exception of Nantucket, an island, where the county and town lines are identical), they are generally considered less important government units.

MASSACHUSETTS COUNTIES

Barnstable	Dukes	Hampden	Nantucket	Suffolk
Berkshire	Essex	Hampshire	Norfolk	Worcester
Bristol	Franklin	Middlesex	Plymouth	

COUNTY FUNCTIONS

1. The penal system (houses of correction and jails)
2. The supervision of certain health facilities
3. Highway activities (assist municipalities and state with secondary roads)
4. Agriculture (agricultural schools and agricultural extension services)
5. Registries of Deeds (handle records of all land transactions)
6. County Finances (12 of the 14 counties must submit their budgets to the state legislature) *
7. Miscellaneous legislature-authorized services

KEY ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

There are seven elected county officers responsible for carrying out the functions listed above. They are:

Term:		
4 yrs.	1.	County Commissioners--three for each county responsible for administration.*
6 yrs.	2.	County Treasurer--disperses funds to various departments and pays bills.
4 yrs.	3.	District Attorney--prosecutes criminal and civil cases, enforces laws, and may initiate investigations. (With smaller counties merged, there are eleven districts having county attorneys or eleven District Attorneys.) +
6 yrs.	4.	Sheriff--supervision of penal institutions, maintaining order in the courts, issuing process papers. +
6 yrs.	5.	Clerks of Courts--act as clerk to county commissioners; keep all county records (notaries, licenses, naturalizations, judgements, petitions). +
6 yrs.	6.	Register of Deeds--records all deeds and mortgages of real estate.
6 yrs.	7.	Register of Probate and Insolvency--supervises and maintains records for probate (wills and other family matters) and bankruptcy.

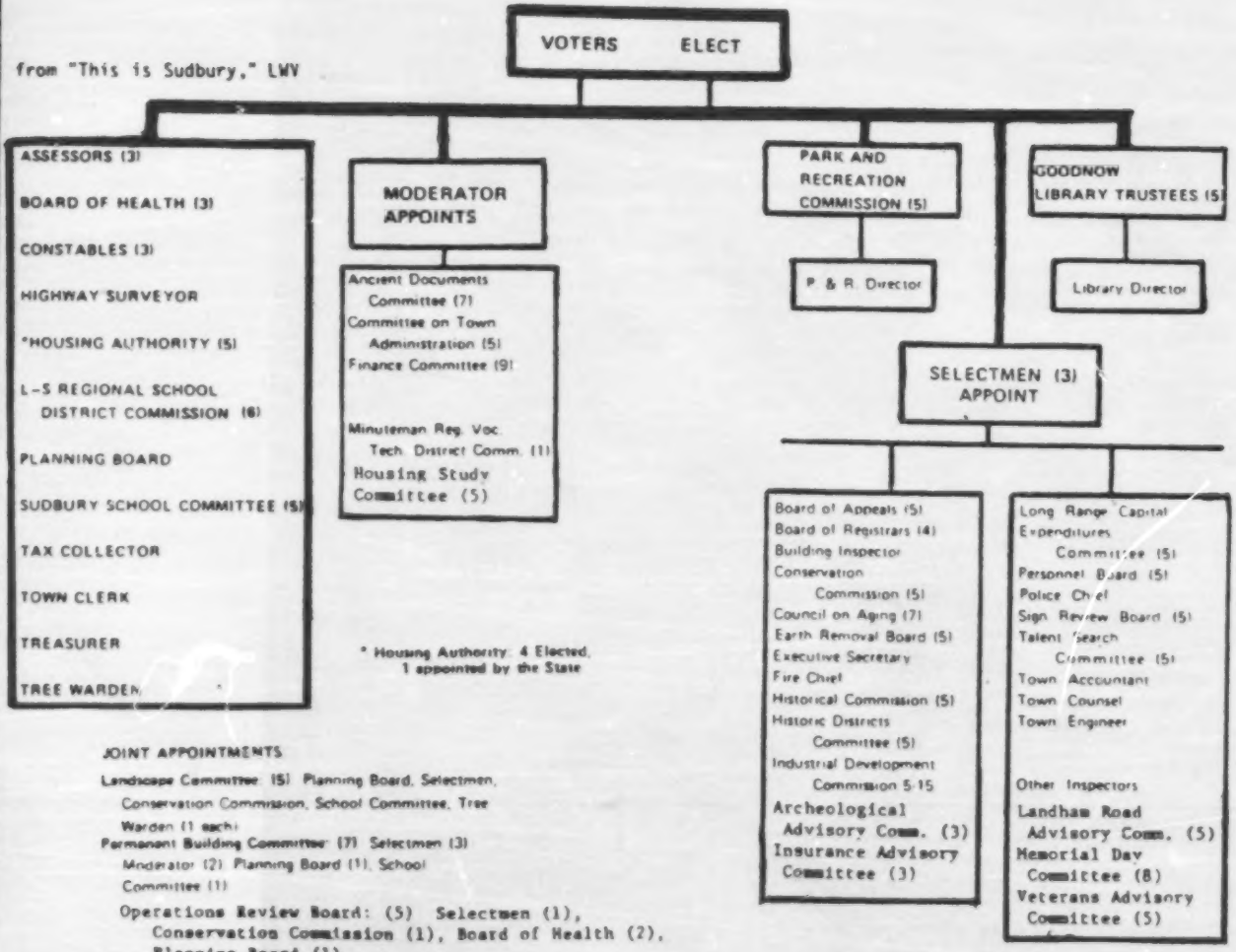
* Suffolk and Nantucket counties are exceptions to most county rules. Most counties have county commissioners, and the state is the appropriating authority for county budgets. The Nantucket Town Meeting provides these services to Nantucket; the Boston City Council appropriates money and, with the Mayor, serves as commissioners in Suffolk county.

+ May be affected by Judicial Reform.

Sources: Mass. State Gov't., LWV & This is Your Mass. Gov't., Mariner.

SUDBURY TOWN GOVERNMENT

from "This is Sudbury," LWV



* Housing Authority: 4 Elected, 1 appointed by the State

JOINT APPOINTMENTS

Landscape Committee (5) Planning Board, Selectmen, Conservation Commission, School Committee, Tree Warden (1 each)

Permanent Building Committee (7) Selectmen (3) Moderator (2) Planning Board (1), School Committee (1)

Operations Review Board: (5) Selectmen (1), Conservation Commission (1), Board of Health (2), Planning Board (1)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CITIES AND TOWNS

Q. What is the Home Rule Amendment?

A. In 1966, the passage of a constitutional amendment granted Massachusetts towns and cities the right of home rule in local affairs. When the Constitution of Massachusetts was adopted in 1780, there was no mention of "local government;" it established only a state government. Therefore, legally, the state was responsible for lawmaking at local levels. It had the power to annul the by-laws of local governments. While the state still retains ultimate authority to determine what is a local matter, the amendment of 1966 was the first formal definition of basic local rights in the history of the Commonwealth. The key feature of the Home Rule Amendment is that it allows towns and cities to amend or adopt their own charters.

Q. What is a charter?

A. A charter is a plan for local self-government (city or town) accepted by the people, which creates a local representative body (unless the people decide to retain an open town meeting) and sets forth its composition, mode of election, and its authority in areas not preempted by the state legislature. It also provides for the creation, selection and terms of office of principal executive officers.*

Q. What's the difference between a city and a town?

A. Originally, all local governments in Massachusetts were towns. (Boston became a city in 1822.) When there were town decisions to be made, people met in the town hall to vote. To this day, towns are characterized by open town meetings where the business is carried out by the people directly affected by the policies. Cities, on the other hand, have given up direct citizen participation in favor of government decision making by elected representatives.

Q. Can a town be larger than a city?

A. Yes. For example, Arlington, which has a population of 50,000, is a town, while Chelsea, with a population of 25,000, is a city (1975 census).

Q. Can any town become a city?

A. No. The Home Rule Amendment stipulates that only towns of 12,000 or more residents may adopt a city charter. Towns of more than 6,000 may adopt a Representative Town Meeting Charter which allows town meeting members to be elected from districts. Only elected town meeting members may vote at such town meetings, but any citizen may attend and speak.

*Source: This is Your Massachusetts Government by Elwyn E. Mariner, Mariner Books, 1970, p. 35.

Q. What forms do cities take?

A. Charters for city governments fall into six categories, called Plans A, B, C, D, E, and F. However, in actuality, there are variations and exceptions to each plan.

A: Strong mayor/weak council. The mayor has much authority and a council of nine members, elected at large, has limited powers. Mayor can veto action of council.

B: Strong council/weak mayor. A council of eleven (or fifteen) members has extensive power and the mayor is relatively weak. One member is elected from each ward, the rest at large. Mayor has no veto power.

C: Commission form. Has never been adopted by any city. Mayor and council act as head of administrative departments.

D/E: Manager/council. Seven or nine council members are elected at large. There may also be a mayor.

F: Strong mayor/council. One councilor elected from each ward and two to five members at large; provides for party primaries to select nominees for mayor, city council, school committee.

Q. What's the role of the city council (or board of alders) for a city?

A. The legislative branch of city government is the city council (or board of alders). Members may be elected by geographic areas (wards) or at large. The council exercises the power to make appropriations and enact ordinances and regulations, but it does not have the power to make changes in the government of the city. As in town government, the people may seek a referendum to approve or reject an act of the city council. In every case, the powers of the city council are set forth and limited by the charter.

Q. What is the difference between by-laws and ordinances?

A. Laws written by the people of each town are called by-laws. Laws written by the people of each city are called ordinances.

Q. What role do cities and towns have in education?

A. The Massachusetts Department of Education (under the Board of Education) is responsible for public elementary and secondary education. It sets standards and provides services for the entire state. Local elected school committees act as agents of the state within each city or town. The superintendent of schools is appointed by the school committee. In 1980, the voters of Massachusetts passed Question 2 (or "Proposition 2½"), a tax "reform" measure which included a provision eliminating fiscal autonomy (the right of school committees to make all decisions about how much money to spend on the schools and how to spend it) and giving that power to city councils and town meetings. Boston was not affected by this provision; thus the Boston School Committee still retains limited fiscal autonomy over school spending. (As this book went to press, the issue of fiscal autonomy in Boston was in controversy. Readers should check other sources to see if changes have been made since publication.)

Q. What was the first city in Massachusetts?

A. In 1821, the Second Amendment to the State Constitution was passed providing for city government. Boston, far too large for the town meeting form of government, became the first city in 1822. As more towns grew and sought to become cities, they appealed to the legislature and were granted individual custom-made charters. In 1915, legislation provided for standard forms of charters which any city might adopt without appealing to the legislature.

Q. What is an open town meeting?

A. An open town meeting is a gathering of all the people in the town who are eligible to vote. (Those who do not attend must abide by the decisions of those who do.) The most important business items include: deciding what officers the town shall have; electing the officers; how much money the town will spend for what purpose; and adopting and changing the by-laws to govern the town. According to state law, every town must select a town clerk; a treasurer; a school committee; and a board of selectpersons.* Every town meeting is called by the issuing of a warrant, which states the time, place and business agenda of the meeting. It is posted in a few public places, published in the local newspaper, or delivered to every residence.

Q. Who are the key officials in a town meeting?

A. Every meeting is presided over by the moderator, whose authority it is to direct and regulate the conduct of the meeting. The town clerk takes the minutes, records the votes and assists the moderator.

Q. What is a limited or representative town meeting?

A. Around the turn of the century, certain towns grew too large for the traditional town meeting, but they did not want to become cities because more restrictions were placed on cities than on towns. A new form of government was established--the limited or representative town meeting. Brookline was the first town to adopt this form of government. All representative town meeting charters provide for the division of towns into precincts from which town meeting members are elected. The size and number of precincts depends on geographic and population characteristics. These elected town meeting members assume the functions and powers of full town meeting members. Any citizen may attend the town meeting and speak, but only elected members may vote. The townspeople, however, may override the town meeting members. If a specified number of voters sign and file a petition, there must be a special election and a ballot vote on certain actions to see whether the town will support action of the town meeting members. Such an election is called a referendum.

Sources: This is Your Mass. Gov't., Elwyn Mariner, 1970.
Mass. State Gov't., 2nd ed., LWV of Mass., 1970.

*Selectpersons are the executive officers of a town, elected by the people to carry out important administrative duties. Most towns elect 3 selectpersons for 3-year terms.

METROPOLITAN UNITS

Certain problems and certain services lend themselves to metropolitan solutions. Transportation, water supplies, sewage treatment, and recreation facilities have been dealt with on a metropolitan basis for several years. Some of the key metropolitan agencies are:

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION (MDC): A state commission responsible for parks, water, and sewage. (Includes ice skating rinks and beaches.) Five members appointed by the Governor. Laurence Carpenter, Superintendent of Police, 20 Somerset, Boston, MA 02108. Phone: 727-5220.

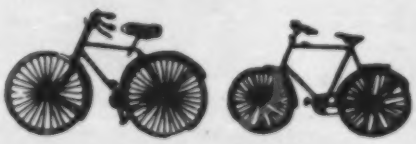
MASSACHUSETTS BAY TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY (MBTA): Established in 1964, the "T" is responsible for establishing, maintaining, and operating a metropolitan transportation network. Governed by a seven-member board appointed by the Governor. 79 participating towns, with proportional voting rights, form an Advisory Committee. Jim O'Leary, General Manager, 50 High Street, Boston MA 02110. Phone: 722-5176.

MASSACHUSETTS TURNPIKE AUTHORITY (MTA): Established by the Legislature in 1952 to design, build, and operate an express highway from Boston to the New York line. Three-member authority appointed by the Governor for eight-year terms. John T. Driscoll, Chairperson, Suite 3000, Prudential Center, Boston, MA 02199. Phone: 536-1400.

MASSACHUSETTS PORT AUTHORITY (MASSPORT): Established by the Legislature in 1956 to provide facilities and services to promote trade and commerce to the Commonwealth. Responsible for the Tobin Bridge, Logan and Hanscom Airports, and the Port of Boston. Seven-member board appointed by the Governor for seven-year terms. Independent of state aid or credit, Massport is financed through selling of bonds and user charges. David W. Davis, Executive Director, 99 High Street, Boston MA 02110. Phone: 482-2930.

METROPOLITAN AREA PLANNING COUNCIL (MAPC): Created by statue in 1973 as an advisory group of 100 communities surrounding Boston. Recognized by local, state and federal governments as the official regional planning agency for the metropolitan Boston area. Concerned with the physical, social, and economic development of the area. Hires professionals to study proposals and ideas affecting the area; that information is then available to member towns and to the Legislature. Financed by federal grants, state and private agencies. 44 School St., Boston, MA 02108. Phone: 523-2454.

METROPOLITAN COLLABORATIVES



EDUCATION COLLABORATION FOR GREATER BOSTON (EdCo): Collaborative of 13 school systems, including Boston, formed in 1969 to promote urban-suburban sharing. Programs in special needs, youth employment, curriculum and staff development. EDCO METROPOLITAN PROGRAMS offer positive, cross-cultural, integrated learning experiences in many fields for students and teachers. John Green, Exec. Dir., 20 Kent St., Brookline, MA 02146. Phone: 738-5600. (Albie Davis, Dir., EdCo Metro. Programs, 14 Beacon St., Boston MA 02108. Phone: 742-0180; Bernice Lockhart, Metropathways, 152 Arlington St., Boston, MA 02116. Phone: 451-5434.)

METROPOLITAN CULTURAL ALLIANCE: An alliance of cultural institutions cooperating to promote the arts and to bring their benefits to students. Burt Woolf, Exec. Dir., 250 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02116. Phone: 247-1460.

PROPOSITION 2½

Who initiated Proposition 2½?

A group called the Citizens for Limited Taxation (CLT) gathered over 60,000 signatures of Massachusetts voters on a petition to bring a tax reform proposal before the Legislature. Their bill was filed in December 1979, and was numbered House Bill 5933.

What happened to CLT's petition?

The Committee on Taxation received the bill and recommended that it "ought not to pass." The full House of Representatives agreed with the Taxation Committee's recommendation and voted against passing the bill by a vote of 146 to 5.

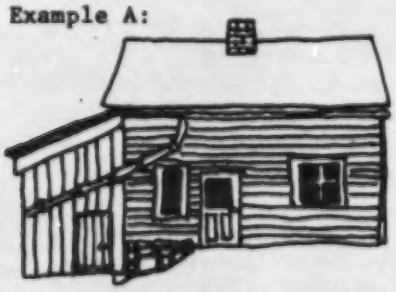
When the Legislature refused to pass House Bill 5933, what did the CLT do?

Since the Legislature did not approve their bill, the CLT exercised its legal right to have the proposal placed on the ballot of the next state election, having gathered the required additional signatures. Their tax cut proposal appeared as an initiative petition (Question 2) on the ballot in the November 1980 election. Question 2 (or Proposition 2½) was passed by the voters, became law, and went into effect thirty days after the election.

What are the provisions of Proposition 2½?

1. The total taxes allowed on property in any city or town is limited to 2½% of the market value of the property in the community.

Example A:



Value of property: $100,000
Maximum tax: $2,500

Example B:

Value of property: $10,000
Maximum tax: $250

2. Towns currently taxing higher than 2½% of market value must reduce their tax by 15% each year until they reach 2½%.

   (It is estimated that Boston would have to reduce its tax revenue by 72%, which would take 8 years; Cambridge could reach 2½% in 5 years; Lincoln would only have to make a 6% cut.)

3. Towns currently taxing under 2½% could only increase tax levies by 2½% each year. (If total town taxes came to $10,000,000 in one year, the next year's total taxes could not exceed $10,250,000.)

4. Once a community came within the 2½% limit, it could only increase its annual tax levy by more than 2½% if two thirds of those voting in a local referendum gave their approval. Communities wishing to restrict their tax limit to less than 2½% need only a majority approval by the city council or town meeting.

5. Renters (who now pay property taxes indirectly through their rent) would be able to deduct 50% of their rent from their taxable income for state taxes.

6. School budgets, previously set by local school committees, will be set by the city council or the town meeting. These bodies will have the final say in determining what local school expenditures should be.

   (Except in Boston, where the City Council must approve a total school budget which is not less than the previous year's school budget.)

7. Compulsory binding arbitration, which is now used to settle some labor disputes involving police and fire departments, would be abolished.

   (Previously, under the compulsory binding arbitration system, the terms of settlement of a labor dispute could be determined by a third party, and the parties to the dispute were required by law to accept those terms.)

8. New local programs required by the state government would have to be funded by the state, or else approved for acceptance by the city council or town meeting.

9. Fees charged by your community for services it provides could not exceed the actual cost of these services.

10. Government entities such as the MBTA, regional school districts and counties could increase their assessments and charges to cities and towns by no more than 4% of the previous year's assessments and charges.

11. The motor vehicle excise tax rate is reduced from $66 per $1,000 of valuation to $25 per $1,000.

Pre-Proposition 2½ Excise

$5,000 valuation
$330 excise tax

Post-Proposition 2½ Excise

$5,000 valuation
$125 excise tax

*Source: Center for Studies in Policy and the Public Interest, University of Massachusetts

CORNER OF WASHINGTON, WINTER AND SUMMER STS.

This is where Filene's and Jordan Marsh are today!

Illustration from Antique Views of Boston, by
James Henry Stark, ed. T. Thomte, Burdette, 1967.

City of Boston

Called Shawmut by the Indians and Trimountaine by the first settlers, the hilly area surrounded by water was almost immediately renamed Boston by the General Court on September 7, 1630.* As Massachusetts' first city, largest city and state capital, Boston acts as the magnet of a larger metropolitan region. Each day the population of the city doubles as people from the surrounding suburbs come to Boston to work, to shop, and to enjoy the cultural benefits that only a major city can offer.

For a variety of reasons--historical, legal, social and economic--Boston, like other large cities, is facing a crisis. The many demands placed upon the core of a metropolitan area are not offset by revenue to pay for the services. Towns and cities raise money by taxing property. At present, 60% of Boston's property is tax exempt because it is used for educational, governmental, religious or charitable purposes. "Tax reform" measures limiting the ability of cities and towns to tax property have a severe impact upon Boston.

The following section details the key elected and appointed officials for the City of Boston. These officials hold some of the power needed to address Boston's problems, but, clearly, the survival of the City is a statewide concern.

ROXBURY

Wood engraving by J.W. Barber, 1840, from Massachusetts Towns, Barre Pubs., 1963.

*Shawmut means "living water" in the Indian language. Trimountaine, for three peaks, later became Tremont. Boston is derived from St. Botolph Town (known as Boston) of Lincolnshire, England, from which many settlers originated.

MAYOR

Executive Branch

Mayor Kevin H. White

- The Mayor is elected to a four-year term.
- The Mayor is elected in a non-partisan, at-large election.
- The Mayor receives a salary of $65,000 per year.
- Mayor White's current term began in January, 1980, and will end in January, 1984.

As the city's chief executive officer, the Mayor is responsible for:

- supervising the conduct of all city agencies. This is done through consultations and meetings with the heads of city departments who furnish information and suggest policies to the Mayor.
- appointing all municipal department heads, with the exception of the School Committee and those officials appointed by the Governor. These appointments are not subject to confirmation or approval by the City Council.
- submitting an annual budget to the City Council, detailing proposed expenses necessary for providing city services.

As the city's chief legislative officer, the Mayor:

- delivers a message each year--the"State of the City" address, in which he/she reviews the situation of the city, outlines his/her program for the year, and makes recommendations for the implementation of his/her program.
- has the power to initiate appropriation of city funds (for example, the power to propose that $750,000 be spent to upgrade certain city streets). All appropriations must be approved by the Council. They may reduce or reject the Mayor's plans, but they may not increase them.
- has the power to approve or veto all legislation submitted to him/her by the Council. In turn, the Council may override the Mayor's veto with a 2/3 majority (6 votes of 9).

As the head of the city, the Mayor has many unofficial powers. He/she

- serves as spokesperson for the city at the national and state level.
- can make political appointments to non-elected posts.
- is the most visible of all city officials.

LITTLE CITY HALLS

The Little City Hall program was devised in the late 1960s to bring government closer to the people. As of April 1981, there were eighteen Little City Hall offices, one for each of Boston's eighteen neighborhoods. Due to "Proposition 2½," however, several offices have since been consolidated, and more are slated to merge in the near future. (For more information on "Proposition 2½" and related cutbacks, see page 38.)

Little City Halls provide services and information to the public, and respond to complaints. All services previously offered by the individual offices will still be offered at the consolidated locations, such as rent control information, dog licensing, etc. The Little City Halls now serve districts rather than neighborhoods.

If you have any questions about your Little City Hall, contact the Mayor's Office of Public Service, 725-3021 (James Frost, Deputy Director). As this Resource Book goes to print, a final list of Little City Halls is not available, but you can call the 24-Hour Service Phone for up-to-date information on which Little City Hall serves your neighborhood or district:

24 Hour Service
Boston City Hall
Before 5 p.m.: 725-4580
After 5 p.m.: 725-4000 & on
Weekends and Holidays

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF MAYOR H. WHITE

MAYOR
(Kevin H. White)

OFFICE OF FEDERAL FUNDS
(Brian Dacey)

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT
(Jack Murphy)

POLICY STAFF

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS
(George Regan)

VICE MAYOR*	DEPUTY MAYOR*	DEPUTY MAYOR*
(Edward T. Sullivan)	(Katharine D. Kane)	(Micho F. Spring)
Administrative Services	Community Services Administration Personnel Department Civic & International Affairs Office of Boards & Commissions	Office of Policy Management Cable TV

★DEPARTMENTS★

A. PUBLIC SAFETY: •Police •Fire •Public Works •Office of Public Safety and Criminal Justice •Traffic and Parking

B. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL: •Law Department •Office of Management and Budget •Assessing •Auditing •Collecting — Treasury •Property Equalization •Election Department •Registry — Births, Marriages, Deaths

C. HOUSING/ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/BUILDING AND PROPERTY: •Boston Redevelopment Authority •Public Facilities Department •Building Department •Real Property Department •Boston Housing Authority •Office of Housing •Housing Inspection Department •Housing Improvement Program •Neighborhood Development Agency/CDGB •Rent Control •Economic Industrial Commission

D. SERVICES: •Economic Employment Policy Administration •Office of Public Service •Community Schools •Parks and Recreation Department •Elderly Commission •Veterans Administration •Health and Hospitals •Consumers Council •Library

*To contact the administrator currently assigned to a specific department, call the Office of the Mayor, Inquiry and Information number: 725-4400

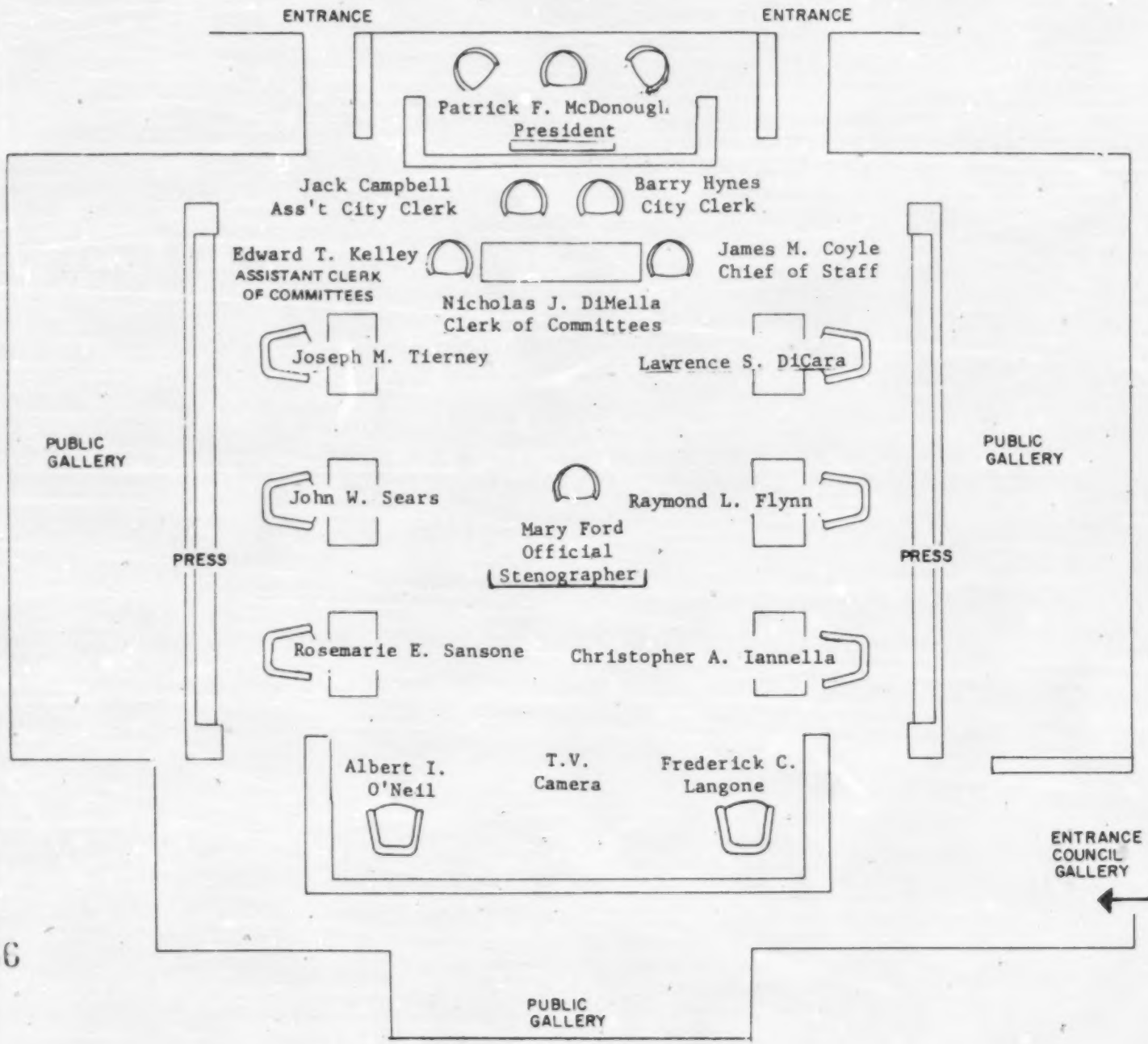
THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

Members

1.	Lawrence S. DiCara	Dorchester
2.	Raymond L. Flynn	South Boston
3.	Christopher A. Iannella	W. Roxbury
4.	Frederick C. Langone	North End
5.	Patrick F. McDonough -President	Dorchester
6.	Albert I. O'Neil	Roslindale
7.	Rosemarie E. Sansone	North End
8.	John W. Sears	Back Bay
9.	Joseph M. Tierney	Hyde Park

Background Information

- The term of office for City Councilors is two years.
- Present Councilors will serve until January, 1982
- The President is selected by the members of the Council.
- Both the President and the other councilors earn $32,500 a year.
- THE COUNCIL MEETS ON WEDNESDAYS AT 1 P.M. IN THEIR CHAMBERS IN THE CITY HALL AND THE PUBLIC IS WELCOME.
- City Council members are elected AT LARGE rather than by district.
- The City Council is the LEGISLATIVE branch of city government.
- As the LEGISLATIVE branch, the Council has the power and duty to make laws and ordinances for the City of Boston; for example, to require that all dogs be on leashes when on the streets or that the City shall have a Rent Control Commission as allowed by state law.
- In comparison with other cities in the United States, Boston is considered to have a form of government that gives more powers to the Mayor than to the City Council. Boston is known as a STRONG MAYOR/WEAK COUNCIL city.
- Only the Mayor may initiate an appropriation of city funds (for example, to propose that $50,000 be spent on personnel to enforce the leash law). However, all the of the Mayor's appropriations must be approved by the Council. They may reduce or reject the Mayor's appropriation, but they may not increase it.
- No later than the first Monday in February of each year the Mayor shall submit to the City Council the annual budget for the forthcoming fiscal year.
- No later than the first Monday of April, the Council must take action on the Mayor's budget by adopting, reducing, or rejecting it. In the event of their failure to do so, the item and the appropriation order shall be in effect as if formally adopted by the City Council and the Mayor.



SEATING PATTERN OF THE BOSTON CITY COUNCIL UNTIL JANUARY, 1982

Political Discovery participants enter through this door.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Members

Kevin McCluskey	Dorchester
John J. McDonough	Dorchester
Jean Sullivan McKeigue	Jamaica Plain
John D. O'Bryant*	Dorchester
Elvira (Pixie) Palladino	East Boston

*President

Acting Superintendent: Joseph M. McDonough
Salary: $50,000

Background Information

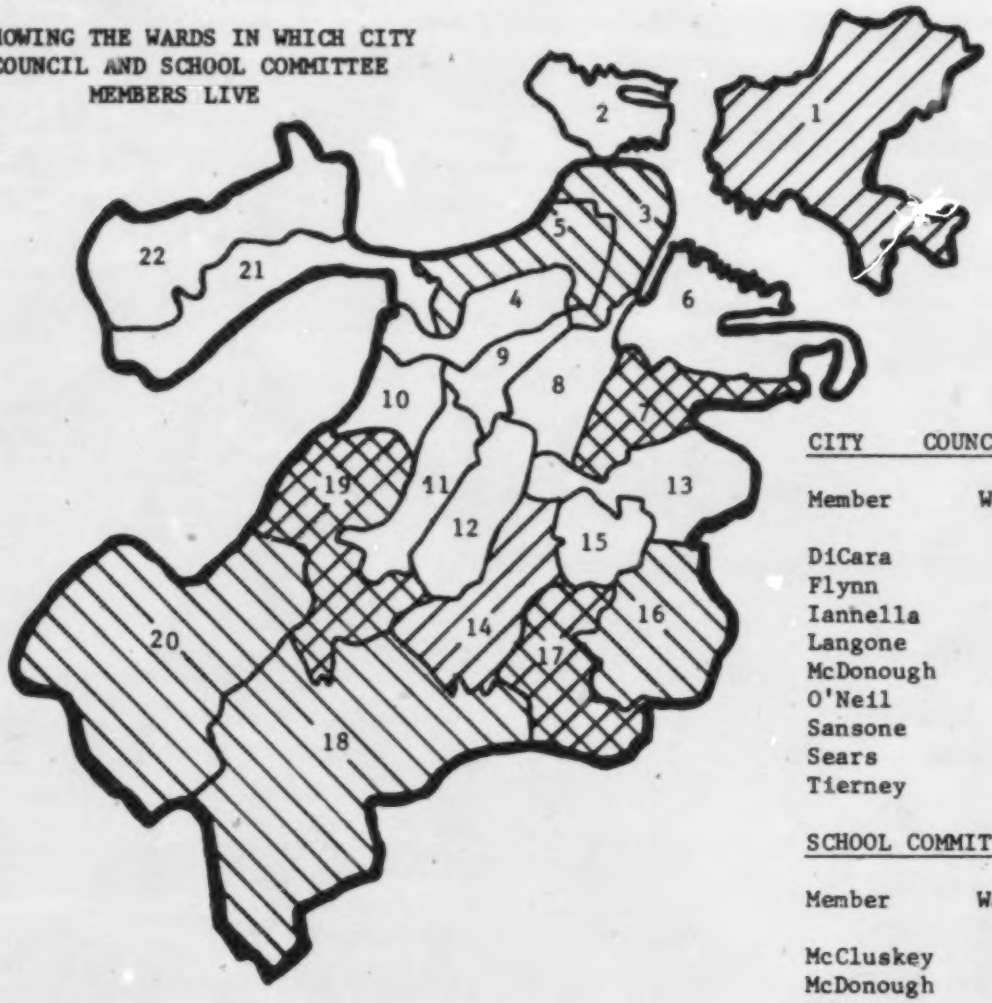
- There are five members of the School Committee.
- All five members are elected AT LARGE, not by district.
- School Committeepersons serve two-year terms. The present members will serve until January, 1982.
- School Committee members receive NO SALARY.
- The President is elected by the members of the Committee and serves for two years.
- Meetings are held at the call of the President.
- Meetings are usually held at the School Committee headquarters at 26 Court Street on the first floor. Call 726-6200 to find the exact time.

*Chapter 333 of the Acts of 1978 greately increased the power of the Superintendent.

- The School Committee elects a Superintendent of Schools who serves for four years.*
- The School Committee may not elect or appoint any person to the service of the School Department unless that person has been nominated by the Superintendent.
- The School Committee is responsible for the general supervision and direction of the public schools. It is responsible for setting school policy.
- The School Committee is responsible for forwarding an annual budget for the operation of the schools to the City Auditor who in return forwards the request to the City Council and the Mayor.
- The Mayor and City Council have no power over the actual spending or fiscal management of the Boston School Committee and School Department. While "Proposition 2½" ended fiscal autonomy for all other school committees in the state, it did not affect Boston the same way. THE MAYOR AND THE CITY COUNCIL ONLY HAVE THE POWER TO APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT'S ANNUAL BUDGET — they cannot determine the amounts spent on items within the budget.

WARD MAP OF BOSTON

SHOWING THE WARDS IN WHICH CITY COUNCIL AND SCHOOL COMMITTEE MEMBERS LIVE



CITY COUNCIL

Member	Ward
DiCara	17
Flynn	7
Ianhella	19
Langone	3
McDonough	16
O'Neil	20
Sansone	3
Sears	5
Tierney	18

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Member	Ward
McCluskey	7
McDonough	17
McKeigue	19
O'Bryant	14
Palladino	1

WARD NUMBERS BY NEIGHBORHOOD

1. East Boston
2. Charlestown
3. Downtown/North End/ Chinatown/South End
4. Back Bay/South End
5. Back Bay/Beacon Hill
6. South Boston, North
7. South Boston, South
8. Roxbury, East and South
9. Roxbury, Central
10. Roxbury, West
11. Roxbury, South, Egleston Square and Forest Hills
12. Roxbury, South
13. Dorchester and Savin Hill
14. Dorchester, West
15. Dorchester, Central
16. Dorchester, East
17. Dorchester, South/Mattapan
18. Hyde Park/ Mattapan
19. Jamaica Plain/Roslindale
20. West Roxbury/ Roslindale
21. Allston
22. Brighton

CITY COUNCIL

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

CITY COUNCIL & SCHOOL COMMITTEE

NONE

Participate!

Political Discovery Action Manual

"It's always time for a change for the better, and for a good fight for the full human rights of every individual."
Bess Myerson, 1974

"Power concedes nothing without a demand. It never has, and it never will."
Coretta King, 1976*

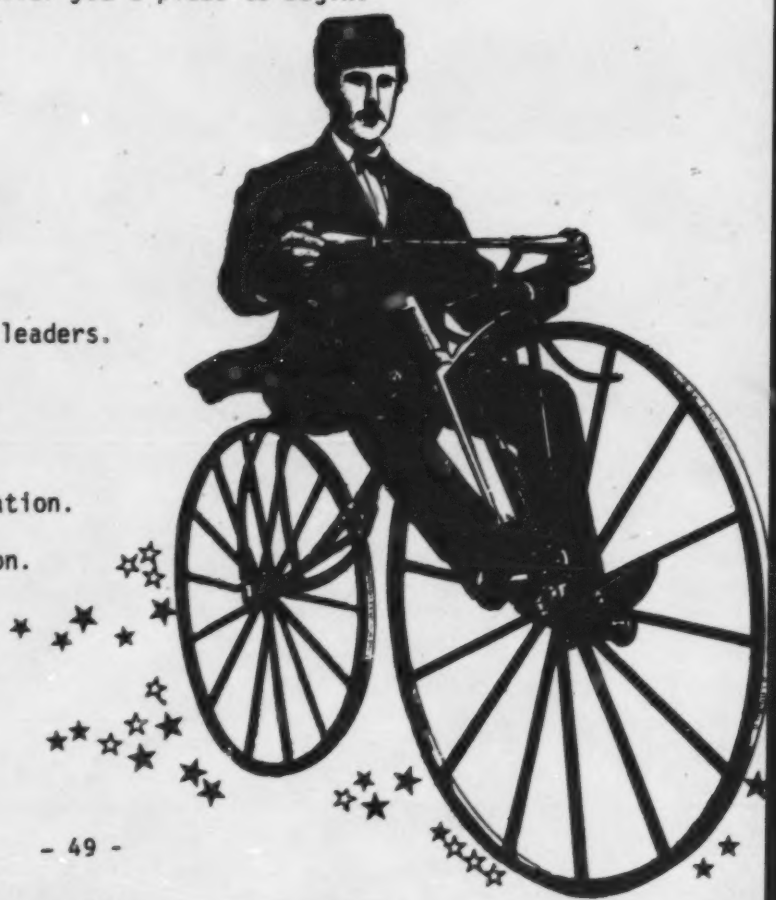
How many times have you said, "Someone should do something about--" or heard someone else say it? Our list of complaints is long: taxes, inflation, students' rights, air pollution... How many times have you decided to be the Someone?

The point is, if we don't work to make changes, the changes won't be made! And most of us know that. Sometimes we would like to take action, but don't know where to start, whom to contact or where to go. So we let the moment slip away; we do nothing.

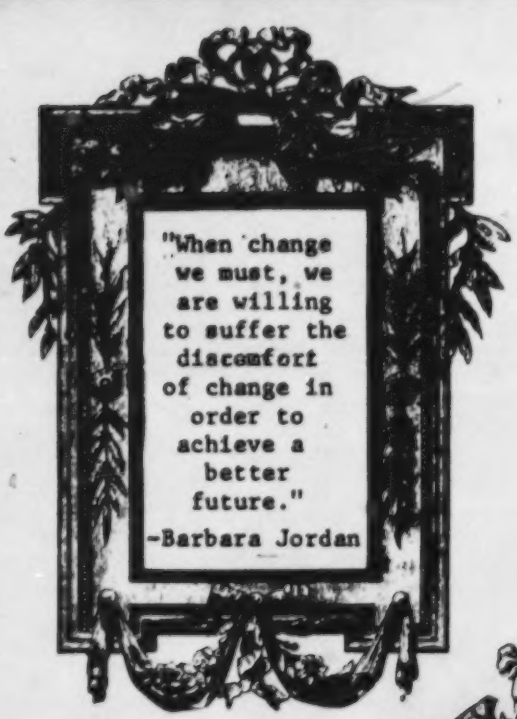
Political Discovery would like to offer you a place to begin.

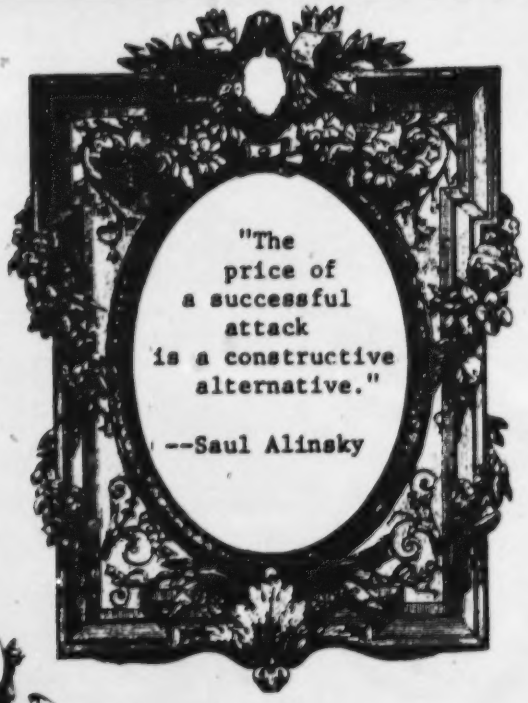
This section includes:

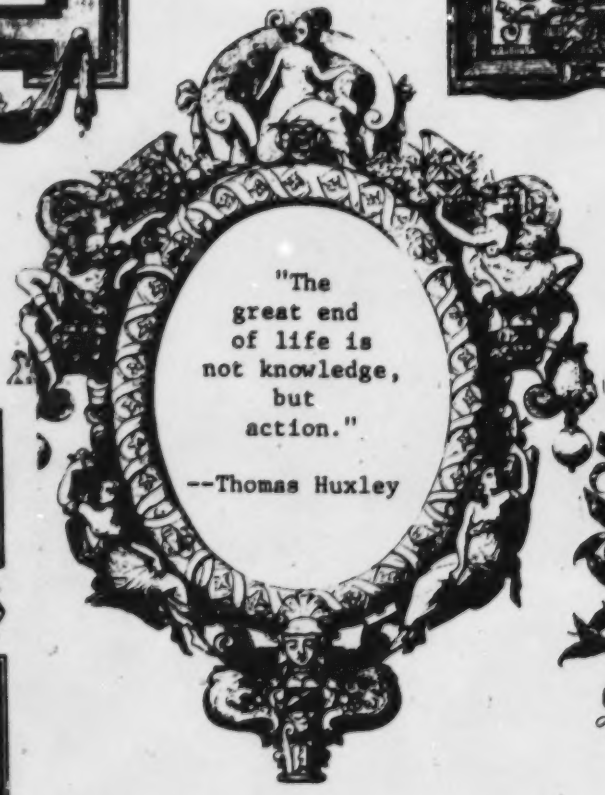
1. Getting started.
2. How to vote.
3. How to run for office.
4. How to lobby.
5. How to contact your government leaders.
6. How to use the media.
7. Your rights as a consumer.
8. Student Services Bureau information.
9. Chapter 622: How to take action.

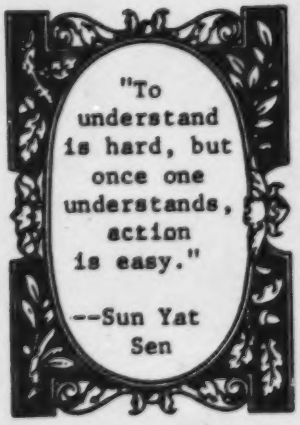


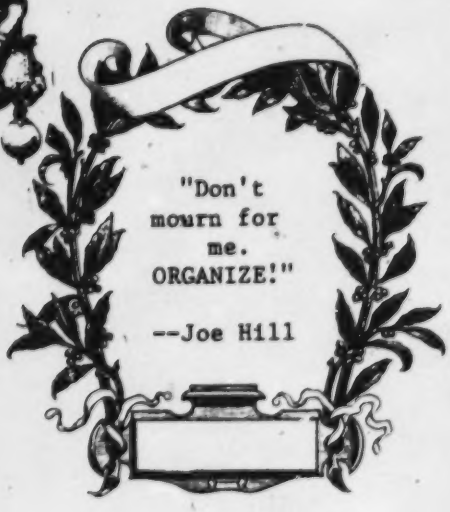
*quoting Frederick Douglass











GETTING STARTED

YOU CAN FIGHT CITY HALL!

Too often people accept service or behavior which ought to be protested or made better. Sometimes it pays to take action. Below are some preliminary tips to help you decide when and how to organize for action.

1. Listen to your own sense of fair play: If something strikes you as unfair or wrong, there is a good chance you are correct. Listen to your own feelings.

2. Check with your family, friends and neighbors to see if they are also bothered: Sometimes problems are strictly personal and are best dealt with on a personal basis. Other times they affect many people. Don't suffer in silence. Often a problem which appears personal is actually felt by many people. (For example, you may feel something's wrong with you because you can't get a job, when in fact all of your friends are trying to find jobs, but can't because they are too few available.)

3. Gather together the people who care about the problem: Bring together the people who care about finding a solution to the problem and do some "brainstorming" (getting all your thoughts out on paper without censoring or criticizing one another's ideas). Once you have done this, do some sorting and rethinking to answer such questions as:

   - If this problem is part of a pattern of unfairness against many people?
   - What is the source (or sources) of the problem? One person? An agency? City government? State or Federal government? A business? An economic policy? Many forces coming together?
   - What are all the forces keeping the problem from being solved? Unresponsive public servants? Public apathy? People affected by it don't know what to do? People are afraid to act?
   - What are all the steps you could take to bring about a solution? What are the forces that are acting in your favor? Is the law on your side? Would people be willing to act if they knew what to do? Is the media sympathetic?

4. Mobilize your resources: Think of everyone who is affected by the problem or who would care to help you solve it. An old political expression states that "It's not what you know, but who you know." In reality, it's both what you know and who you know. Pool your knowledge and pool your contacts. If you don't have some key contacts, find a way to make them.

5. Think of sequence/strategies: Organizing to bring about justice is a creative process. There is no one way to do it correctly. Each situation must be analyzed individually. You must ask yourself:

   - Should we start at the bottom and do everything according to the proscribed procedure? Sometimes this is a good strategy; other times it can wear you out and you can lose sense of your own power.
   - Should we start at the top and bring the issue to the decision-makers immediately before others have a chance to mobilize against us?
   - Should we involve the media or should we avoid them?
   - Should we spend time involving a great many people, or can this be handled simply by just a few people?
   - Do we have an easy system of communicating so that we can adjust our strategy as conditions change?

VOTE!

HOW TO REGISTER

We, as United States citizens, have an obligation to make our government work--for ourselves and for those around us. Voting is one of the ways we fill that obligation. Not only are we choosing a government, we are also choosing a way of life.

WHO: ★Any resident of Massachusetts who will be 18 on or before election day.

WHEN: ★For 17 year olds, you may register just prior to the election that comes on or just after your 18th birthday. You should check with your city or town hall for the day you are eligible to register.

★You must register 28 days prior to state elections, 20 days before town elections, and 10 days before special town meetings. Registration is permanent unless you move or change your name.

WHERE: ★Registration is held in your city or town hall. If you live in Boston, you may register at your Little City Hall or City Hall in Government Center. Generally, you may register between 9-5 on weekdays; special hours are held the week before the pre-election closing of registration, in the evening and on Saturday. Call first to be sure.

★A list of Boston Little City Halls follows.

HOW: ★Go to your local registration place. You will be asked to fill out an affidavit (written statement under oath), including

1. Name
2. Current address
3. Last previous address
4. Birth date
5. Are you a U.S. citizen?
6. What is your occupation? (If you are a student, that is your occupation)
7. Do you wish to enroll in a political party?

★You may be asked for identification anyway, so bring something with you (birth certificate, driver's license, etc.).

ENROLLING IN A PARTY

★You may wish to register as a Democrat or a Republican. This enables you to vote in all elections as a member of that party.

★You may choose instead to register as an Independent (the common term for voters who do not wish to join a party). If you decide to register as an Independent, you may still vote in the primaries. Simply go to your polling place and ask for the Democratic or Republican ballot. You will automatically become a member of that party and remain one unless you re-register.

REGISTERING FOR PHYSICALLY DISABLED:

Write or call your local registrar of voters no less than three days before the close of registration for the election. Two registration officers will come to your residence, rest home or hospital, and register you if you cannot go out to register.

TO FIND OUT YOUR DISTRICT, WARD OR PRECINCT, OR FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL:

357-5880 LWV Voter Information Phone

727-2828 Election Division (State House)

ELECTION INFORMATION

OFFICE	TERM	NEXT ELECTION
President	4 years	November 1984
U.S. Congressperson	2 years	November 1982
U.S. Senator	6 years	November 1982 °
Mass. House & Senate	2 years	November 1982
Mass. Governor	4 years	November 1984
Mass. Governor's Council	2 years	November 1982
Mayor of Boston	4 years	November 1983
Boston City Council	2 years	November 1981
Boston School Committee	2 years	November 1981
County Offices	2 years	November 1982
Town Offices	yearly	Feb. 1 - June 1 +
Referenda	yearly	Any election

°Each state has two U.S. Senators. Their terms are staggered. For example, Sen. Edward Kennedy must run for re-election in 1982, while Sen. Paul Tsongas, who was elected in 1978, will not run again until 1984.

+Contact town halls for local election information.

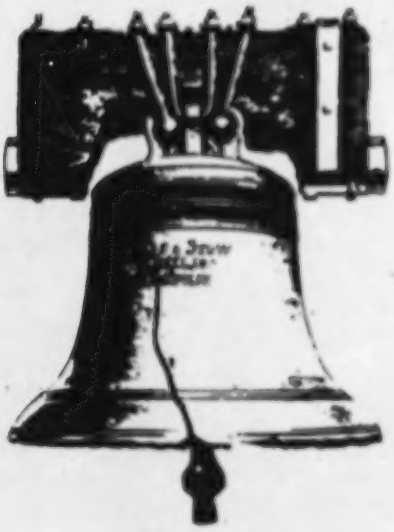
PRIMARY VS. PRELIMINARY...what's the difference?

They both take place before a major election in order to narrow down the choice of candidates, but...

A PRIMARY is a partisan election, meaning that people from the same party run against one another. Primaries are held for presidential, congressional and state offices. The presidential primary occurs in March; the others are held in September before the November election.

A PRELIMINARY is a non-partisan election, meaning that all candidates for a particular office run against each other regardless of party. Preliminaries are held for many local offices in September before the November election.

POLITICAL PARTIES



DEMOCRATS

National Chairperson
JOHN WHITE (TEXAS)

Massachusetts Chairperson
CHESTER G. ATKINS
Democratic State Comm.
14 Beacon Street, Room 719
Boston, MA 02108
Tel: (617) 367-4760

REPUBLICANS

National Chairperson
RICHARD RICHARDS (UTAH)

Massachusetts Chairperson
ANDREW S. NATSIOS
Republican State Comm.
73 Tremont St., Rm. 525
Boston, MA 02108
Tel: (617) 523-7535

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A two-party situation has existed in the United States throughout the greater part of its history. Generally speaking, political parties endeavor to gain control of the government by placing their members in office.

Traditionally, only the Democratic and Republican parties have been strong enough to capture control of the national, state, and local governments.

Minor parties, however, do exist, and they do influence the course of government action. Some minor parties in U.S. past and "current" history are: POPULIST, GREENBACKERS, PROGRESSIVE, FARMER-LABORITES, PROHIBITIONISTS, DIXIECRATS, SOCIALIST, SOCIALIST LABOR, COMMUNIST, AMERICAN, AND CITIZENS.

Both major parties hold a national convention of locally selected delegates every four years for the primary purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. At the same time, the parties adopt a party PLATFORM (a formal declaration of policy).

Each state has its own laws governing delegate selection to conventions and both parties have rules of their own. Therefore, there are as many variations as there are states. All systems, however, are based on two general methods: 1) the convention or caucus and 2) the primary. 75% of the delegates of both parties are selected from states with primaries (elections).

The Presidential nominee selected at the Democratic and Republican conventions will then name the national chairperson for the party. The national chairperson is responsible for managing the presidential campaign.

An avowed purpose of all parties is to bring about the adoption of policies (THE PLATFORM) to which their leaders and presumably their members subscribe. Other functions are:
*nomination of candidates
*conducting election campaigns
*defining issues at stake
*providing public with information

Sources: League of Women Voters Education Fund, and Essentials of American Government by Ernst B. Schultz, Barron's Pubs., 1975.

HOW TO GET TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

★METHOD ONE: THE DELEGATE ROUTE. Delegates to the National Conventions (Democratic or Republican) are elected at caucuses scheduled by the State Party Committees. There is one caucus for each Congressional District, and these are held in May (they must occur after the March primary).

To be elected as a delegate at one of the caucuses:

1. You must be a registered voter for the party of the Convention you want to attend.
2. You must run as a delegate in the caucus for the Congressional District in which you live.
3. You must run for a particular candidate. The number of delegates for each candidate is based on the proportion of votes received by that candidate in the primary in your Congressional District. You must find out how many delegates there are for each candidate, and decide which candidate you wish to represent. To do this:
4. You must find out when and where the caucus will be held. This is decided by the State Chairperson; contact your State Committee Office.
5. When you get to the caucus, notify the Chairperson (usually in writing) that you want to run for a certain candidate. When your name is called, you will have two minutes to speak.
6. When the voting takes place, you must receive the majority of votes to win. Caucuses are open to anyone who is registered in the party, so the trick is to convince enough of your friends to go with you and vote for you.

Once you get to the Convention, you are obligated to vote on the first ballot for the candidate you were elected to represent. But on the second ballot you are free to vote for whomever you choose. If your candidate dropped out of the race between the caucus and the Convention, s/he will transfer your vote to a different candidate whom s/he has decided to support.

★METHOD TWO: THE BYSTANDER ROUTE (PAY YOUR OWN WAY). You can also attend the Convention as:

1. a guest of a delegate. Each delegate can bring a limited number of guests; priority is given to family members of delegates and to government officials.
2. a page. The National or State Committee may need pages. If you volunteer and are selected, you must still pay your own way.

If you are not elected as a delegate, you may run as an alternate. Each of Massachusetts' 48 delegates has an alternate who attends the Convention, but who has no voting power unless the delegate is unable to vote.

★In addition to the Democratic and Republican Party Conventions, "Third Party" Conventions are held in the state. Some of the campaigns represented in 1980 included: National Unity Campaign, Citizens Party, Socialist Party, Socialist Workers Presidential Campaign, Prohibition Statesmen, and Workers World. Since these campaigns are often small, most don't have headquarters listed in the phone book. To find out about them, call the Secretary of State's Election Division (727-2828), or the Federal Elections Commission (toll-free: 1-800-424-9531).

HOW TO RUN FOR OFFICE

If you're eighteen and registered
to vote, you can run for governor!

DID YOU KNOW that every registered voter in Massachusetts is eligible to run for public office? Registering to vote is easy. You can do it on or before your eighteenth birthday. (See p. 49 for instructions.) The chart below gives the age and residency requirements for various offices. It also lists the number of signatures you would have to collect from other registered voters. Do you have ten friends who would each collect 15 signatures? Why not run for State Representative in your district!

For detailed information, see "Don't Just Stand There... Run!" published by Paul Guzzi when he served as Secretary of State; or contact the Elections Division, 727-2828.

Office	Residence requirements prior to date of the election	Signatures required for party primary[1] nomination papers
Federal Office		
U.S. Senator (30 years old)	United States citizen for 9 years, inhabitant of Massachusetts when elected	10,000
U.S. Congressman (25 years old)	United States citizen for 7 years, inhabitant of Massachusetts when elected	2,000
Statewide Offices		
Governor and Lieutenant Governor	7 years in Massachusetts	10,000
Attorney General must be member of Massachusetts bar	5 years in Massachusetts	10,000
State Secretary	5 years in Massachusetts	10,000
Treasurer and Receiver General	5 years in Massachusetts	10,000
Auditor	5 years in Massachusetts	10,000
Other State Offices		
Governor's Councillor	5 years in Massachusetts	1,000
State Senator	5 years in Massachusetts, attn. inhabitant of district when then elected	300
State Representative	one year in district	150*
County Offices		
District Attorney must be member of Massachusetts bar	resident in district	1,000
County Commissioner (except Nantucket and Suffolk)	NOTE: Not more than one commissioner may be elected from the same city or town in the county	1,000* □
County Treasurer	resident in district	1,000* □
Register of Deeds	resident in district	1,000* □
Clerk of Courts		1,000* □
Register of Probate and Insolvency		1,000* □
Sheriff		1,000* □

[1] **Independents** or minor party candidates who plan to run **only** in the state election require signatures on their nomination papers equal to 2% of the last vote cast for governor in that district. Check with the Elections Division for exact number required.

* **Dukes and Nantucket** — County offices and state representatives need only 25 signatures.

□ **Barnstable, Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire** — County offices need only 500 signatures.

LOBBYING

The term "lobbying" is used to describe the efforts of various individuals or groups to promote legislation benefitting their interests.

The organizations formed by the individuals or groups are called "lobbies." They may be local, statewide, national or international in scope, and provide for the concerns of both private businesses and public-interest groups.

Major lobbying groups are numerous and politically powerful. Some diverse examples of national groups are the American Petroleum Institute, which represents all major oil companies, and has been estimated to spend $10 million a year; the organized labor groups, such as the AFL-CIO, which play an active role in pressing for higher wages and increased employment; Common Cause, a citizen-sponsored action group designed to make government more open and accountable for its actions; the National Rifle Association, which has been instrumental in maintaining private ownership of firearms; and representatives from the automobile industry, who collectively in the summer of 1977 successfully lobbied for Congress to relax its auto emission (exhaust) standards.

Active lobbying in Massachusetts is done by groups as varied as Massachusetts Fair Share, Right-to-Life, representatives from almost forty insurance companies, and the Massachusetts Teachers' Association.

Lobbyists use techniques which differ greatly in style and sophistication. In their efforts to influence legislation, they may:

1. contact a Senator or Representative by phone or letter to voice support or opposition to a bill;
2. generate a letter-writing campaign directed at legislators, executive officers (for example, the President or Governor), or the general public, to urge support of a particular cause;
3. give testimony before a legislative committee;
4. arrange a personal conference with legislators or their staffs; and
5. give gifts, and entertain government officials whose support is sought. (Legally, this tactic is limited; in actual practice there are abuses.)

Massachusetts law clearly defines a lobbyist as one who is paid for her/his efforts by the agency s/he represents. The Secretary of State is responsible for enforcing specific registration procedures. A list of lobbyists in Massachusetts may be obtained from the Secretary of State.

As an interested and concerned citizen, you need not register to volunteer to participate in efforts to influence registration. As an individual, you should call the Division of Public Records (727-2832) for the answers to specific questions concerning your role as a potential lobbyist. Also, you can also find out whether any lobbies already exist to represent your interests.

HOW TO ADDRESS OFFICIALS

***President**

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. President:
Dear Mr. President:
Very respectfully yours,

***Vice President**

The Vice President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Vice President:
Dear Ms. Vice President:
Sincerely yours,

***Senator (U.S.)**

The Honorable Edward M. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Kennedy:

Sincerely yours,

***Representative (U.S.)**

The Honorable Margaret M. Heckler
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Heckler:

Sincerely yours,

***Member of the Cabinet (U.S.)**

The Honorable Malcolm Baldridge
Secretary of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230

Dear Secretary Baldridge:

Sincerely yours,

***Governor**

His Excellency Edward J. King
Governor of the Commonwealth of Ma.
State House
Boston, Ma. 02133

Dear Governor King

Sincerely yours,

***Lt. Governor**

The Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill
Lt. Governor of the Commonwealth of Ma.
State House
Boston, Ma. 02133

Dear Lt. Governor O'Neill:

Sincerely yours,

***Senator (State)**

The Honorable Bill Owens
State House
Boston, Ma. 02133

Dear Senator Owens:

Sincerely yours,

***Representative (State)**

The Honorable Doris Bunte
State House
Boston, Ma. 02133

Dear Representative Bunte:

Sincerely yours,

***Mayor**

The Honorable Kevin H. White
Mayor of Boston
Boston City Hall
Boston, Ma. 02201

Dear Mayor White:

Sincerely yours,

***Judge**

The Honorable Rudolph F. Pierce
U.S. Federal Court
1525 Post Office Square
Boston, Ma. 02109

Dear Judge Pierce

Sincerely yours,

Source: "When You Write to Washington," LWV

WHEN YOU WRITE TO WASHINGTON

You have the opportunity to lobby your elected officials at the local level (your city or town govt.) and in your state legislature (located in Boston). Your government in Washington is not so accessible for face-to-face lobbying. But you can always write a letter to make your views known.

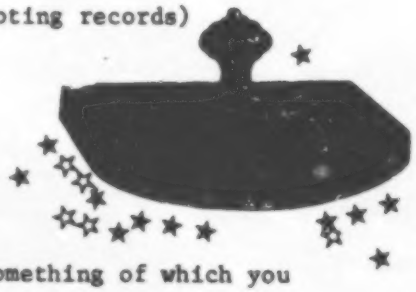
The mail is of great importance to senators and representatives in determining their constituents' opinions. Your voice, like your vote, does count! While one letter may not accomplish your goal, your opinion added to that of many others, can make a difference.

WHEN TO WRITE

* Senators and Representatives-- early in the congressional session or when a bill comes before the full Senate or House
* Members of a committee-- when legislation is pending before the committee
* President or Cabinet officer-- when the executive branch is making policy decisions or drafting legislation

WRITING EFFECTIVE LETTERS

* Know the issues
* Know your Representatives and Senators (and their voting records)
* Know the legislative process



DO'S

*Address your Senator or Representative properly
*Write legibly
*Be brief and to the point
*Include your address and sign your name legibly
*Be courteous and reasonable
*Write when your spokesperson in Washington does something of which you approve
*Include pertinent editorials from local newspapers
*Write early in the legislative session
*Write the chairperson or members of a committee holding hearings on legislation in which you are interested if you have factual information which you think should influence his/her thinking

and DON'TS

*Don't send a form or mimeographed letter
*Don't be rude or threatening
*Don't be vague
*Don't, just because you disagree with your Senator or Representative, ignore him/her, and write to one from another district or state

You can send a Public Opinion Message of 15 words or less, for arrival the same day ($2.00, billed to your phone), or a mailgram of 50 words or less for arrival the next day ($3.20), to the President or any member of Congress. Dial 1-800-257-2221.

Source: LWV Education Fund

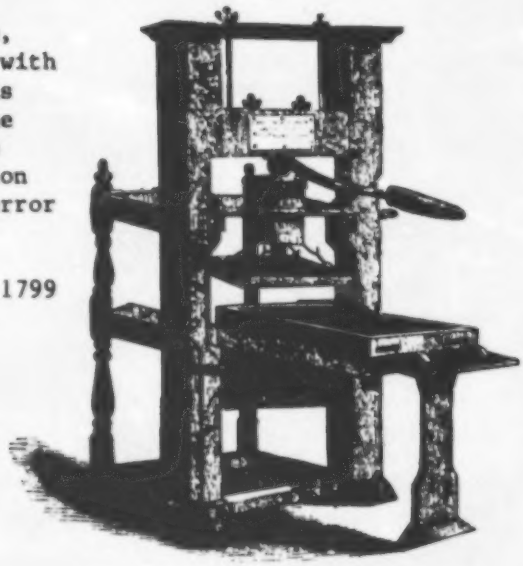
THE MEDIA

"Private opinion is weak, but public opinion is almost omnipotent."

- Harriet Beecher Stowe

"To the press alone, chequered as it is with abuses, the world is indebted for all the triumphs which have been gained by reason and humanity over error and oppression."

-Thomas Jefferson, 1799



"I am considerably concerned when I see the extent to which we are developing a one-party press in a two-party nation."

-Adlai Stevenson, 1952

"There are two forces that can carry light to all corners of the globe--the sun in the heavens and the Associated Press down here."

-Mark Twain, 1906

Freedom of the press is guaranteed by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, which states that "Congress shall make no law...abridging the freedom...of the press." At the time that the Amendment was passed, the "press" was the brief newspapers and one-page broadsides of the day. News traveled slowly and was received a little at a time. Today, "freedom of the press" has become "freedom of the media." It provides us with massive amounts of information daily and it is instantaneous. (Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, was slain live on television in front of an entire nation.)

The word media is the plural of medium, which refers to a means of communication that reaches the general public and carries advertising. The media of today includes newspapers, magazines, periodicals, television, radio, and motion pictures.

The free press is hardly free. Time on the air waves and space on the page are sold to advertisers at rates beyond the reach and imagination of the common citizen. To take a stand that might offend an advertiser is not an easy act for an editor or publisher.

Given the temptation of the media to respond to advertisers, it is vital that you, the consumer of news, have high standards for what you expect from the news media. You should expect and demand fair coverage, non-sensational tactics, courageous investigative reporting, and open (rather than disguised) editorializing. Also, you should demand your opportunity to use the media in order to speak out. The following section should help you to do just that.

HOW TO USE THE MEDIA

If you or your organization has a message to deliver or a story to tell, you should consider the following means of making this information public.

☆Newspaper
☆Radio
☆Television

NEWSPAPER:

1. Get to know your local newspapers. Besides the Globe, Herald, Real Paper and the Phoenix, there are hundreds of smaller, more specialized papers. Check the Yellow Pages under"Newspapers"for a fairly complete listing. Learn what kinds of stories are used in various sections of the paper. Then, find out to whom you should send your news stories. In general, the rule of thumb is to send your release to the City Editor.

2. Choose a format. The usual formats are:

   Press release or news release. A statement of your story, not more than two typewritten, double-spaced pages long. Your name, address, phone, and the date of the release appear at the top. Include WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHY, and sometimes, HOW. Your first sentence should be an attention-getter, and you should start with a summary. For example, if Senator Tsongas is going to speak to your American History class on "The Democratic Party in 1981," you might open with: "Senator Paul Tsongas will address a sophomore history class at Madison Park High School, Monday, May 4, at 10 a.m. The topic will be 'The Democratic Party in 1981.'"

   Feature story. This is a supplement to the straight news coverage in the paper. Usually it is written by reporters, so your job is to contact a likely reporter or the City Editor with your story. Present them with the facts, the outline of a story, and a feature angle.

   Letter to the editor. Every newspaper has a section for letters from readers addressing important issues. The newspaper has the right to choose which letters to publish. Remember to tie your letter to the news or editorial coverage that moved you to write. Be brief--you're less likely to be cut.

RADIO AND TELEVISION:

1. Don't be mystified by radio and television. You have the opportunity, and often the right, to have your materials aired on these media. Non-profit organizations devoted to the improvement of the community in such fields as education, health, welfare, safety, service and public affairs are eligible for Public Service Announcements (PSA).

   In all cases, remember to find out what the stations require before you proceed. Contact the station's Public Service Director or Program Manager for detailed information.

2. The following kinds of programs are available:

- ☆SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT. This is from 30-60 seconds long. This widely used, effective public service vehicle is most effective when your message is short and simple.
- ☆NEWS SHOW. If you want to have your story covered on a news show, you can send a press release to the station, in care of the News Director or the General Manager. Competition for such air time is fierce, but if you have a good story, you should give this approach a try.
- ☆INTERVIEW SHOW. This format may give you the opportunity to discuss your project at length and answer questions at length. Outline what you plan to discuss, why you think it is of public interest, and allow the station plenty of time to follow through. Address your letter to the Producer of the specific interview show.
- ☆FEATURE STORY. You might try writing to your favorite reporter to ask her or him to consider doing a story on your project.

SOME BOSTON NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO AND TELEVISION STATIONS

NEWSPAPERS

Boston Globe 1135 Morrisey Blvd. Boston, MA 02107 Phone: 929-2000	Boston Herald American 300 Harrison Ave. Boston, MA 02106 Phone: 426-3000	Boston Phoenix 100 Mass. Ave. Boston, MA 02115 Phone: 536-5390	Real Paper 929 Mass. Ave. Cambridge, MA 02139 Phone: 492-1650	Bay State Banner 25 Ruggles Street Roxbury, MA 02119 Phone: 442-4900

RADIO

WILD 390 Commonwealth Ave. Boston, MA 02215 Phone: 267-1900	WRKO Government Center Boston, MA 02114 Phone: 725-2700	WEEI 4450 Prudential Tower Boston, MA 02115 Phone: 262-5900	WBCN 1265 Boylston St. Boston, MA 02115 Phone: 266-1111	WBUR 630 Commonwealth Ave. Boston, MA 02215 Phone: 353-2790

TELEVISION

WBZ-TV (Channel 4) 1170 Soldiers Field Boston, MA 02134 Phone: 787-7000	WGBH-TV (Channel 2) 125 Western Avenue Allston, MA 02134 Phone: 492-2777	WCVB-TV (Channel 5) 5 TV Place Needham, MA 02192 Phone: 449-0400	WNAC-TV (Channel 7) Government Center Boston, MA 02114 Phone: 725-2700	WBSK-TV (Channel 38) 83 Leo Birmingham Pkwy. Brighton, MA 02135 Phone: 783-3838

CABLE TELEVISION

Mass. Cable TV Commission 100 Cambridge St. Boston, MA 02114 Phone: 727-6925	Mayor's Office of Cable Communications Boston City Hall Boston, MA 02201 Phone: 725-3112	Boston Cable TV Access Coalition P.O. Box 546 Kenmore Station Boston, MA 02215 Phone: 426-2960	Boston Public Schools Planning and Policy Hal Slifer, Coord. 26 Court Street Boston, MA 02108 Phone: 726-6480	Urban Planning Aid Media Group 120 Boylston St. Boston, MA 02116

INFORMATION SOURCES

AGENCIES, SERVICES

Citizen Information Service
tel. 727-7030; outside Boston, 1-800-392-6090

This service is designed to help you find answers to your questions about state government. It operates through the office of the Secretary of State.

League of Women Voters of Mass., tel. 357-8380.

The League's purpose is to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government. It offers a wide selection of materials to supplement your study of government; call for a catalogue.

Another valuable service is the League's Voter Information Phone, tel. 357-5880, to answer your questions about voting.

Mass. Commission Against Discrimination, tel. 727-3990

The MCAD is a law enforcement agency whose purpose is to protect the rights of citizens by enforcing Massachusetts' anti-discrimination legislation. Complaints are made to the agency by phone or in writing.

Governor's Office of Community Services, tel. 727-6250

Acting as liaison between the Governor and the public, this office has two functions: it informs and assists the public in dealing with state government, and it channels public opinion and suggestions directly to the Governor.

Public Information Office, Mass. Judicial System, tel. 725-8787

If you have any questions regarding the jurisdiction, organization, operation or administration of the Massachusetts courts, call for information.

Lawyer Referral Service, Mass. Bar Association
tel. 523-0595; outside Boston, 1-800-392-6164

This service takes calls from people with legal problems. Legal counselors can help determine whether you need a lawyer and help you find one.

JCAP (Juvenile Court Advocacy Program), tel. 436-6292

A division of the Greater Boston Legal Services, JCAP serves as a source of legal advice for young people. Lawyers provide free defense to juveniles who meet certain income guidelines.

PUBLICATIONS

Mass. State Government: A Resource Directory
Published by the Office of the Secretary of State, this guide to state government is available at the State House Bookstore for 55¢.

Citizens' Guide to State Services - A Selective Listing of Governmental Agencies
A guide to a broad range of state services, this publication of the Secretary of State's office is available for $1.25 at the State House Bookstore.

Mass. Legislators and Other Elected Officials
Published yearly by the Associated Industries of Mass., 4005 Prudential Tower, Boston, 02199, this booklet includes photos and maps. Cost: $3.00.

Boston People's Yellow Pages, tel. 423-1621
A publication of Vocations for Social Change, Cambridge, this book is a listing of resources--organizations, publications, services-- in the Boston area. It contains information on Education, Health, Community Organizing, Housing, Media, and more. Cost: $4.95.

Women's Yellow Pages, tel. 802-387-4211 (Vermont)
Issued by The Public Works, Inc., this book lists resources for women in the Boston area, including organizations, services, publications. Cost: $7.95.

ADVOCACY ORGANIZATIONS

Cape Verdean:
Cape Verdean Community House, Inc.
339 Dudley Street
P.O. Box 714
Roxbury, 02119
tel. 442-1492

Hispanic:
Alianza Hispana
409 Dudley Street
Roxbury, 02119
tel. 427-7175

Chinese:
Chinese-American Civic Ass'n.
684 Washington Street
Boston, 02111
tel. 426-8673

Italian & Hispanic:
E. Boston Area Planning Action Council (A.P.A.C.)
21 Meridian Street
East Boston, 02128
tel. 567-8857

Haitian:
Cecohama
(Haitian-American Comm. Center of Mass.)
P.O. Box 762
Dorchester, 02124

Greek:
Greek Bilingual Sub-P.A.C.
(Parents' Advisory Council)
82 Orchard Street
Jamaica Plain, 02130

CONSUMERS' RIGHTS

AS A CONSUMER, YOU HAVE THE RIGHT:

- *to a decent, safe product
- *to choose knowledgeably
- *to be advised of your rights
- *to know your remedies, if your consumer rights have been denied
- *to protection by consumer laws

As a consumer in Massachusetts, you are protected by some of the strongest consumer laws in the United States (under Chapter 93A, the Mass. Consumer Protection Act, and certain federal laws). But, for the most part, in order to benefit from these laws, you must be aware of their existence! Here are just a few examples of your consumer rights:

Warrantiee, or guarantees. Whether or not a product is sold with a written guarantee, all goods must be usable for their intended purpose.
Going-Out-of-Business Sales. If you have purchased something at a phony fire sale or going-out-of-business sale, you can return the goods and get your money back. There is no such thing as "all sales final."
Unsolicited merchandise by mail. If an unordered package is sent to you, you may keep it as a gift, free, even if the sender requests it back.
Used cars. If a used car you bought fails to pass inspection within seven days from the date of sale, and if the cost of necessary repairs is more than 10% of the purchase price, you may notify the seller within ten days of purchase, and get your money back.

If you feel that your rights have been violated, FIND OUT and GET HELP! You should follow these steps:

1. Get the facts. Keep all relevant documents. Note the nature of the problem, names of people you spoke with, the dates, their responses.
2. Contact the merchant. Your complaints should always start here.
3. Write letters, including all pertinent information. Keep copies for yourself.
4. Contact a Consumer Protection Agency or Licensing Board.
5. If necessary, file a lawsuit, in small claims court or Housing Court.

There are many agencies which will provide you with information and back you in your fight. These include:

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE GENERAL INFORMATION LINE (727-8400) will put you in touch with the consumer's aid group in your area, and can provide you with legal information.

THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS (727-7780) runs a self-help information service which will give you advice and even do any necessary research so you can solve your problem on your own. Their Consumer Resource Guide costs $2.00.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CONSUMERS' COUNCIL (727-2605) offers, along with a newsletter and other briefs, two helpful publications: You Can Get Results, A Manual For Resolving Consumer Complaints and How to Sue In Small Claims Court, both available free, plus postage.

☆Consult You Can Get Results for more detailed information.

STUDENTS' RIGHTS

STUDENT SERVICE CENTER
Department of Education, 5th Floor
31 St. James Ave.
Boston, MA 02116
tel. 727-7040

The Student Service Center, staffed primarily by high school students, offers a wide range of information, research, and referral services to the 400,000 high school students throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Call! Write! Stop in!

SERVICES TO STUDENTS INCLUDE:

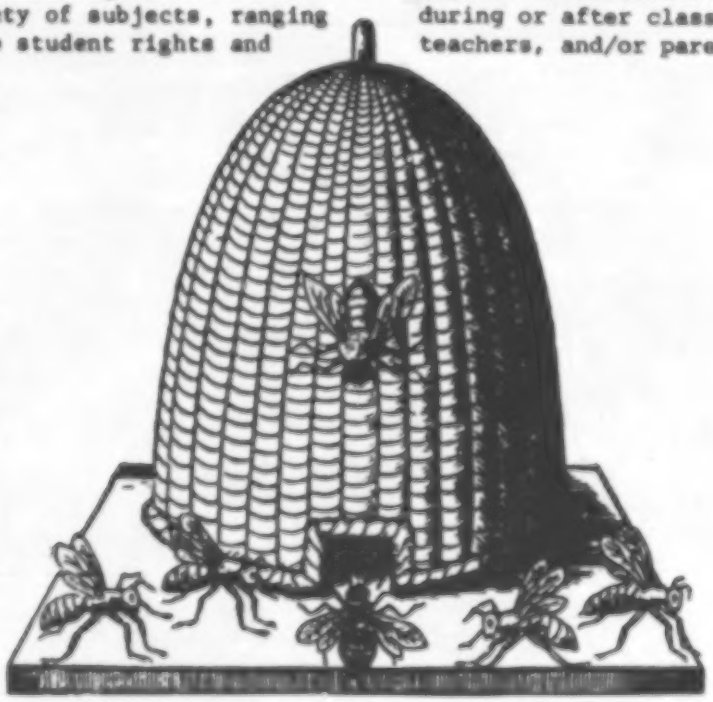
TOPIC FILE: An extensive file of information on topics ranging from alcoholism and alternative education to volunteer opportunities and voter registration.

COMMUNITY FILE: A collection of high school handbooks and programs of study, surveys, constitutions, and general information relating specifically to individual schools throughout the state.

SPEAKERS BUREAU: A listing of available speakers on a variety of subjects, ranging from gun control to student rights and responsibilities.

LEGISLATIVE MATERIALS: Copies of bills, regulations, and guidelines, supplemented by explanatory materials, which relate to students and education.

WORKSHOPS: Student-led workshops on legal issues: student rights, due process, first amendment, equal educational opportunity, attendance and student records as well as student involvement...at your school, during or after class, for students, teachers, and/or parents.



James Doherty of Somerville served as Chairperson of the Student Advisory Council during the 1980-1981 school year. In June 1981 a new chair will be selected and will serve as the student member of the Massachusetts Board of Education.

CHAPTER 622
HOW TO TAKE ACTION

Chapter 622 is a Massachusetts law which guarantees access to all public schools and public school programs, courses, advantages and privileges without regard to race, color, sex, religion or national origin.

All courses, programs and extra-curricular activities must be open to all students. This includes industrial arts, vocational and career education, home economics, advanced placement courses, athletic programs and school-sponsored clubs.

Students of limited English-speaking ability may not be excluded from any school program. Appropriate bilingual instruction and/or other supportive services must be provided.

Curriculum materials purchased after September 1, 1975 must present, on the whole, individuals of both sexes and various minority groups in a broad variety of positive and non-stereotyped roles. In addition, all educational materials used must be reviewed for sex-role and minority group stereotyping and action must be taken to counteract such stereotypes.

THE ROLE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND SCHOOL COMMITTEE:

The school committee of each school district is required, by law, to "establish policies, promote regulations and procedures, and implement monitoring and evaluation practices that support and promote affirmative action and stimulate necessary changes to insure that all obstacles to equal access to school programs for all persons...are removed." Each year, the superintendent of schools is required to notify all parents, in their primary language, of the existence of Chapter 622 and its implications. All students must be informed as well.

STEPS TO TAKE IF YOU FEEL THAT YOUR RIGHTS HAVE BEEN VIOLATED:

1. Get in touch with your superintendent of schools. (You may want to ask your parent, guardian or other adult for help.) Ask for a written statement of the reasons you received such treatment. You may also submit your request to the Bureau of Equal Educational Opportunity, Mass. Dept. of Education, 31 St. James Avenue, Boston, or contact your Regional Education Center.

2. The School Committee will be notified through the superintendent. The School Committee is required to respond to your request within thirty days. They must also send a copy to the Bureau of Equal Educational Opportunity.

3. The Bureau of Equal Educational Opportunity, acting as representative for the Board of Education, will review your complaint and act to insure your rights. In the event that the school involved has not complied with the law, action will be taken.

4. You also have the right to seek enforcement of Chapter 622 in any court or administrative agency of competent jurisdiction (such as the Office of the Attorney General or the Mass. Commission Against Discrimination).

Landmark Decisions in Desegregation

1850: Roberts v. Boston School Committee: Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court upheld the Boston School Committee's position that they had provided Sarah Roberts, a black, age 5, with a "separate but equal" education to that which it provided white children in Boston. (Boston)

*1868: Fourteenth Amendment: Article 14, Section 1 of the Constitution of the United States is passed stating that "no state shall... deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."

1896: Plessy v. Ferguson: Homer Plessy challenged the constitutionality of a Louisiana law which required blacks to ride in different parts of trains than whites. Plessy, a black, sat in the white section; he was arrested and charged with violating the law. He began a suit which claimed that the law violated the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. He lost. The Supreme Court of the United States upheld the Louisiana law and the doctrine of "separate but equal" was established.

1950: Sweatt v. Painter: Significant as one of several NAACP sponsored cases challenging the "separate but equal" doctrine as it applied to education. U. S. Supreme Court declared that a black man had a right to go to a formerly all-white law school. (TX)

1954: Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka: The U. S. Supreme Court overruled the 1896 Plessy decision (see above) declaring that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." (KS)

1955: Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka: U. S. Supreme Court ordered desegregation in Topeka to proceed "with all deliberate speed," leaving it to federal district courts to determine implementations of the ruling in specific cases brought before them. (KS)

1968: Green v. County School Board: U. S. Supreme Court declared that "freedom of choice" plans for school desegregation do not meet the constitutional test for desegregation if they in fact do not end segregation in the school system. (VA)

1971: Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education: U. S. Supreme Court gave federal courts wide authority to fashion remedies to accomplish speedy desegregation; for example, busing, racial quotas, and pairing of schools. (NC)

1973: Keyes v. School District #1: First northern desegregation case. U. S. Supreme Court declared that when a portion of a school system was shown to be deliberately segregated, the burden of proof shifted from the plaintiff (Keyes) to the defendant (School District #1) to prove that the whole system is not segregated; made a distinction between de jure (by law) and de facto (in fact) segregation. (Denver)

*Included to give a sense of timing and because this amendment became a key factor in most desegregation cases.

1974: Milliken v. Bradley: U.S. Supreme Court held that a federal court could not order busing of children across school district lines unless each district had been found to practice racial discrimination; drew a distinction between de jure (by law) and de facto (in fact) segregation. (Detroit, MI)

1974: Morgan v. Hennigan*: Judge W. Arthur Garrity, Jr. of the United States District Court D, Massachusetts, declared that "the rights of black students and parents under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States have been...violated by the defendants (The Boston School Committee and others) in their management and operation of the public schools of the City of Boston." In a lengthy decision, Judge Garrity, Jr. concluded that the School Committee and School Department had "intentionally segregated schools at all levels." (Boston, MA)

1976: Morgan v. Kerrigan, Morgan v. McDonough: In two decisions on Boston desegregation orders, the U.S. Court of Appeals affirmed the modified masters' plan which involved the use of large scale busing and racial ratios, and affirmed the power of the District Court to place racially-troubled South Boston High School into federal receivership. (Boston, MA)

1976: Pasadena Board of Education v. Spangler: The Supreme Court ruled that school boards under court-ordered desegration plans do not have an obligation to continuously alter the racial composition of schools as demographic (population patterns) changes occur in the community. (CA)

1976: Hills v. Gautreaux: The U.S. Supreme Court declared in a housing authority case that the Milliken v. Bradley decision (see above) does not create a flat rule prohibiting courts from imposing metropolitan solutions in cases where intentional racial discrimination has taken place. (Chicago, IL)

1977: Milliken v. Bradley: U.S. Supreme Court held that federal courts order remedial education programs as part of a school desegregation decree, if they are designed to cure the "condition that offends the Constitution." (Detroit, MI)

1977: Dayton Board of Education v. Brinkman: U.S. Supreme Court held that a desegregation remedy must be designed to redress only the "incremental segregative effect" caused by intentional violations of school officials and that therefore a lower court plan had approved too extensive a busing remedy. (Dayton, OH)

1979: Columbus Board of Education v. Penick, Dayton Board of Education v. Brinkman: U.S. Supreme Court held that the school boards operating segregated school systems at the time of the 1954 decision in Brown v. Board of Education are under an affirmative duty to end that segregation--even if it was not imposed as a result of state law. The court upheld system-wide busing orders for Dayton and Columbus, Ohio, where segregated schools had not been required by law since 1888. (Dayton, OH)

★Special thanks to Leonard Strickman, Professor of Law, Boston College of Law, for his assistance.

* Hennigan was School Committee Chairperson at the time this suit was filed. Since the case is still under court jurisdiction, the name of the defendant changes as the School Committee and Superintendent of Schools change. Morgan v. Kerrigan was the second title; Morgan v. McDonough, the third; and the case is currently entitled Morgan v. O'Bryant.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

TOLL FREE NUMBER: 1-800-392-6420

Commissioners

Leon Brathwaite, II (Watch for additional appointments)

The Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, founded in 1946, was originally designed to combat discriminatory practices in employment based on race. In time, their mandate was expanded to include housing, public accommodations, education and credit. Additionally, discrimination based on age, marital status, handicaps, national origin, religious creed, and ancestry were also prohibited. To be discriminated against is to be denied a job, housing, or an education because of your race, sex, national origin (or any of the factors mentioned above).

How to file a complaint

The Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination recommends that "If you believe you have been discriminated against in Employment, Housing, Public Accommodations, Credit or Education, you may file a complaint in person or by mail with any of the Commission's Regional Offices. If you are unable to file a complaint in person, you may call one of the Commission's Regional Offices, explain the details and ask that a complaint be prepared and mailed to you for your review and signature."

Remember!

1. Complaints must be filed within six months after the alleged discriminatory act.

2. All complaints should contain the following information:

   * List of names, titles, business addresses and telephone numbers of those charged with having committed an alleged discriminatory act.

   * A summary of the specific acts of alleged unlawful discrimination, including dates.

   * The details of any financial losses suffered as a result of the alleged unlawful discriminatory act.

Your complaint will be assigned to the Regional Office located closest to the place of business of the person(s) charged. A determination will be issued following an investigation.

BOSTON	WORCESTER	SPRINGFIELD	NEW BEDFORD
One Ashburton Place	75A Grove Street	145 State Street	222 Union Street
Boston, MA 02108	Worcester, MA	Springfield, MA	New Bedford, MA 02741
727-3990	752-2272 01605	739-2145 01103	997-3191

LOGIC AND POLITICS

In order to gather information, you must ask questions. The more clearly you phrase your questions, the greater the chance that you will learn what you want to know. However, sometimes, no matter how well you form your question, a political figure will choose not to answer it. He or she may openly say, "I don't know," or "I consider that information personal." In other cases, the person may <u>appear</u> to answer your question, but you will be left dissatisfied.

When the response to your question leaves you feeling more emotionally aroused than intellectually informed, ask yourself if the speaker has used any of the following classic "fallacies of logic":

FALLACIES OF LOGIC

1. "Well, people like you feel that way because you're creeps (or Commies, or....)." This kind of an argument attacks a person rather than his/her ideas (argumentum ad hominem).

2. "Well, I know I must be right because the 10,000 voters who voted for me (or the 1,000 professors who signed my statement) can't all be wrong." This kind of an argument appeals to some authority rather than facts in order to justify a position (argumentum ad verecundiam).

3. "You may not know, but the people sitting over there (or the other good people in the gallery here) know that my position is the only one that a good public servant can take." This kind of argument involves playing to the mob rather than basing a position upon evidence (argumentum ad populum).

4. "Look. Don't be too hard on me. I'm just a poor little country boy (girl). I need your help." This kind of an argument draws upon sympathy or pity rather than facts (argumentum ad misericordium).

5. "People who think like you are apt to get your heads beaten in." This argument threatens force if one doesn't accept a particular position (argumentum ad baculum).

Adapted from an exercise developed by Paul Nevins, teacher, English H.S. for Political Discovery students, January, 1976.

A WORLD VIEW

You live on a street; that street is in a city or town; that town is in a county; that county is in a state; that state is part of the United States; and the United States is part of the World. We share this planet with 150 other nations, each one having a unique culture and some contributions to be made to all humankind.

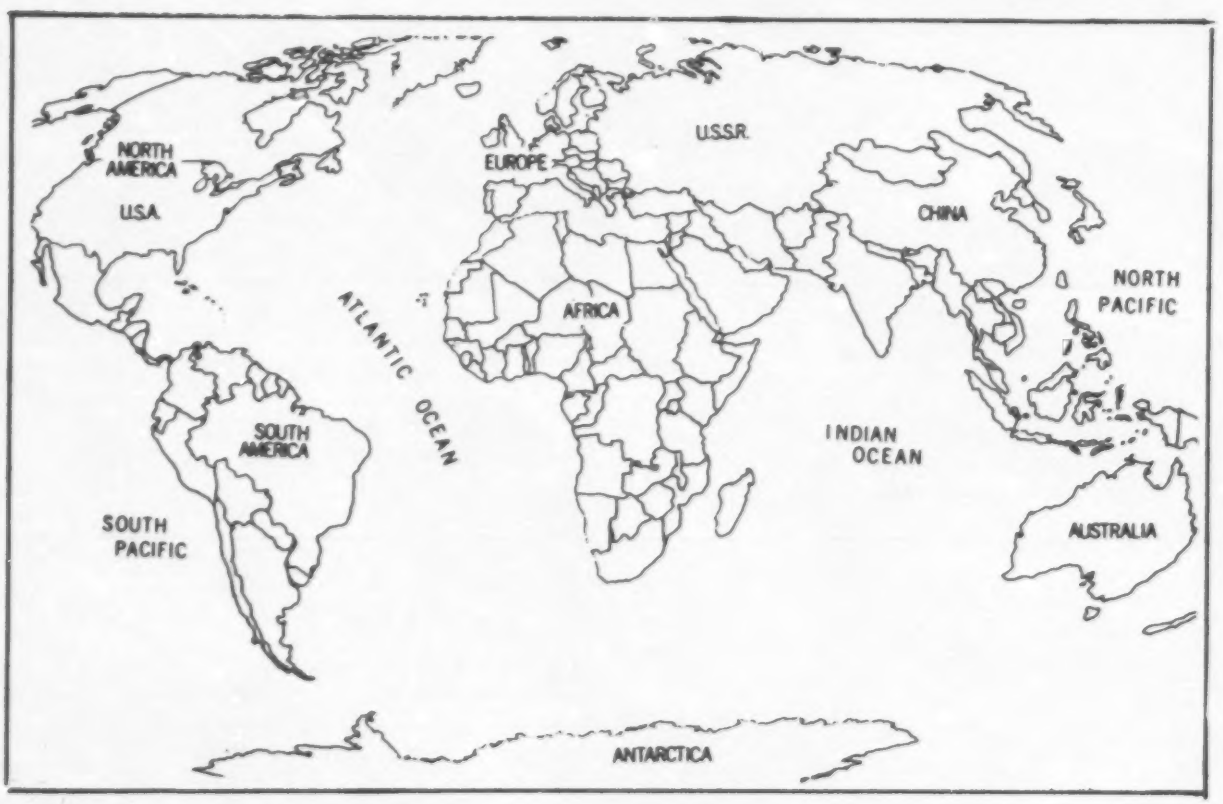
We urge you to expand your exploration of government and politics to include world affairs, or what is known from the United States perspective as Foreign Affairs. The year ahead promises to be one in which the events of other nations will compete for headlines with our domestic affairs. Will you be aware of where the following countries are?

POLAND AFGANISTAN IRAN EGYPT EL SALVADOR CHINA ISRAEL CUBA

In Boston there is an International Center which houses several organizations that could help you in your search for knowledge about our World as a whole.

CURTIS SAVAL INTERNATIONAL CENTER
22 Battery March Street
Boston, MA 02109
(For information call 482-1740)

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP LEAGUE Will find you a pen pal	WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL Arranges classroom visits by International students	UNITED NATIONS ASSO. Provides speakers and resources on the U.N.



PERSONAL POLITICAL PROFILE

POLITICAL DISCOVERY PROGRAM

I live in _____(city or town),_____(county).

The head of my city or town is _____ and his/her title is _____.

My city council or town meeting meets (where & when) _____ _____.

I attend _____(school).

My school committee meets (where & when)_____ _____.

I will be eligible to register to vote on _____(date) and will do so by going to the following place to register_____ _____.

My Congressional District number is _____.

My State Senatorial District number is _____.

My State Representative District number is _____ _____.

My ward number is _____.

My precinct number is _____.

The President of the United States is _____.

The Vice President is _____.

The Secretary of State is _____.

My two U.S. Senators are _____ & _____.

My U.S. Congressperson (House of Representatives) is _____ _____.

The Governor of Massachusetts is _____.

My State Senator is _____.

My State Representative is _____.

The Mayor of the city of Boston is _____.

School_____Name_____Date_____

The INFORMATION SOURCES listed on page 59 will be helpful.